

Hurd named as N. Ireland minister

LONDON (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Monday appointed a new minister to take charge of troubled Northern Ireland, naming former Foreign Office Minister Douglas Hurd to replace James Prior. Mr. Hurd, 54, steps up in the cabinet shuffle to secretary of state for Northern Ireland, one of the toughest jobs in British politics. He was a minister of state at the Foreign Office in the first Thatcher government from 1979 to 1983 and was switched to a ministerial post in the Home Office (Interior Ministry) when Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives were re-elected in June last year. It was Mrs. Thatcher's second cabinet shuffle since she picked her new second-term team. The change was forced on her when Mr. Prior, 56, made clear earlier this year he wanted to quit.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية عربية مستقلة، تُنشر من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Arab agencies urge release of Wright

BEIRUT (R) — The Beirut-based Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA) called Monday for the release of Reuters correspondent Jonathan Wright, who has been missing in Lebanon for 12 days. Wright, a 30-year-old Briton, disappeared on Aug. 29 after he left the Reuters office in Beirut on a reporting trip to an area of eastern Lebanon after an Israeli air raid the day before. FANA Secretary-General Farid Ayyar said in a statement he had begun to make contacts with all principal parties and forces in the area to try to secure Wright's freedom. This followed instructions he had received from FANA Chairman Barges H. Al Barges of Kuwait, he said. Despite differences in the way Arab and international news agencies, including Reuters, worked, "this does not preclude us from asking for the release of Jonathan Wright... who was carrying out his journalistic duties in the area."

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Pro-Israeli militiamen killed

TEL AVIV (R) — A member of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanese Army (SLA)" militia was killed and three militiamen were injured Sunday night in an ambush in South Lebanon. Israeli military officials said Monday they said the incident happened in the village of Jbaa, 11 kilometres north of Nabatieh. The Israeli army which is anxious to reduce its casualties, has handed over positions in South Lebanon to the 2,000-strong mostly Christian SLA.

Arar, Wazir hold talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar Monday received in his office the deputy military commander of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), and discussed with him means to support the steadfastness of the people living under the Israeli occupation. The discussions came within the framework of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to support the steadfastness of the people living under the Israeli occupation. Mr. Arar and Mr. Wazir also reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East and the Palestinian question.

Iraqi leader receives Saudi message

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Monday received a personal envoy of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Khawater, who conveyed a verbal message from King Fahd to President Hussein, on bilateral relations and the latest developments in the area.

Khaddam contacts Berri after threat

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian Vice-President Abdul-Halim Khaddam Monday telephoned Lebanese Shi'ite leader and cabinet minister Nabih Berri in an apparent bid to head off a threat by Mr. Berri to boycott cabinet sessions. Beirut Radio said the two men discussed the need to press ahead with Syrian-backed government efforts to extend a security plan to new areas and introduce political reforms. Mr. Berri and his ally Walid Junblatt Sunday launched separate attacks on President Amin Gemayel and on the mostly Christian right-wing Falangist Party, of which Mr. Gemayel was a leading member before he was elected president in 1982.

Morocco 'seized 8 Spanish vessels'

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (R) — Moroccan patrol vessels have seized eight Spanish trawlers since a Spanish trawler captain refused to sail to Morocco to face illegal fishing charges, a radio which broadcasts to Spanish fishermen said Monday. Onda Piquera Radio said two of the trawlers were escorted to the port of Villa Cisneros and the rest to Casablanca and Tangier. The vessel originally detained, the Santa Teresa de Jesus, was stopped by a Moroccan patrol vessel more than a week ago for fishing without a licence in Moroccan waters.

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Crown Prince opens Arab-Liberal International meeting

Regent: Peace process should be kept alive for superpower role

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Monday the peace process in the Middle East must be kept alive so that Europe can exert influence on the parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict and on the U.S. and the Soviet Union until the two superpowers are in a position to resume their active role in the international political scene.

Prince Hassan said that while the two superpowers are "terribly preoccupied with what appears to be more pressing domestic and geo-strategic matters," Jordan has called for the convening of an international peace conference "to break the deadlock and revitalise the peace process."

Speaking at the opening session of an Arab-Liberal International meeting, Prince Hassan said Europe and organisations like the Liberal International can play an important role in efforts for peace in the Middle East.

"Their initiative should be designed to serve as the basis for a collaborative international effort, not only to defuse the threatening situation but to provide the appropriate climate, the framework, the venue and the vehicle which may contribute to solving the outstanding problems of the world amongst which Palestine must rank as a high priority," the Crown Prince said.

He told representatives of liberal parties in the Arab World and Europe, who are gathered here for the two-day meeting, that Jordan and other Arab governments seek a peaceful settlement to the Palestine question — "a constituency for peace which persisted despite terrible provocations and disappointments but cannot maintain its strength if its voice is lost in the wilderness and its calls go unheard."

Prince Hassan told the meeting

that Jordan aims for peace on the basis of a "centrist approach" to contemporary problems. "The politics of the middle ground, steering a deliberate middle course, which has been Jordan's response to the politics of extremes, faces serious dangers that threaten not only to undermine the political process of all states in the region but to jeopardise their very survival."

Prince Hassan said the "middle ground" is a concept which could become operative in the area of Jordan and the occupied territories utilising the manpower of the area and the oil wealth in the region.

"Our vision ideally is that of a Benelux arrangement whereby the states of the region, independent and sovereign as they are, could live in an atmosphere of peace and cooperation which will never be achieved unless the aggregate rights of the Palestine Arabs in their own ancestral homeland are guaranteed," Prince Hassan said.

Referring to the issue of negotiating peace, Prince Hassan said "the question is really no longer one of negotiations but what to negotiate." He said the Jews have exercised their rights to national self-determination with the help of all the resources of the liberal West "but no one seems prepared

to grant the Palestinians similar rights."

Prince Hassan stressed that the cardinal principle enunciated in United Nations Resolution 242 which calls for the exchange of peace for territory is a "non-negotiable principle." He warned against what he described as extremist and fanatical trends that have emerged as a result of the denial of legitimate rights of Arab societies. "The continuation of the trend will not further undermine the development of a sound, healthy and representative political process, but it will contribute to the fragmentation of all the states of the region, as it has done to the most successive pluralist states, Lebanon, in the last few years," the Regent said.

After Prince Hassan's speech, the conferees held discussions behind closed doors. The topics expected to be discussed throughout the two-day meeting include "Occupation as a Threat to Peace," a paper presented by the secretary-general of the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Burhan

(Continued on page 3)

The full text of Prince Hassan's speech at the opening session will be published in tomorrow's issue of the Jordan Times.

Coalition guarantees referendum before exchanging land for peace, Peres says

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Premier-designate Shimon Peres said Monday his agreement with outgoing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on a bipartisan government guaranteed a national vote before relinquishing any territory in a peace settlement in the Middle East.

At a stormy meeting of his Labour Party, Mr. Peres disclosed details of the accord binding Labour with Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc in a joint cabinet for the next four years. The new government was likely to take office Wednesday if both parties endorse the agreement.

Party leaders said they expected a heavy protest vote against the coalition accord, but that the 1,000-member central committee, Labour's top decision-

making body, was expected to approve it.

Mr. Peres was repeatedly interrupted by catcalls from dissenters, who say he gave away too much during six weeks of negotiations with Mr. Shamir.

"There are only two options: either national unity or elections," Mr. Peres angrily insisted.

Opponents shouted "Elections, elections," from the floor in reply.

Mr. Peres said the agreement pledged that the new government "would not impose Israeli sovereignty on the West Bank and Gaza," which Israel occupied in the 1967 war.

Reciting the compromise on the section on Jordan that was at the heart of the dispute with Mr. Shamir, Peres said "we invite Jordan to discuss peace. The government

will decide the basis for negotiations. The government also will discuss proposals presented by Jordan."

"If we reach an agreement requiring territorial changes, we will take it to the people and hold elections," said Mr. Peres.

The agreement makes no mention of the Likud demand that talks with Jordan be anchored in the U.S.-mediated Camp David accords and its plan for Palestinian "autonomy" in the West Bank and Gaza.

Jordan has rejected Camp David, and Labour wanted the coalition agreement to state explicitly that Israel attached no preconditions to peace talks. That, too, was dropped.

Under the Labour-Likud coalition deal, he has also agreed to

Likud demands that "five or six" new Jewish settlements be built in the occupied West Bank. Mr. Peres disclosed.

The pact pledged that existing settlements in the occupied territories would be developed, but new settlements, other than the "five or six" of the 27 planned settlements already approved by the outgoing cabinet and agreed upon by the Labour-Likud pact, would need the approval of the whole cabinet. Mr. Peres said. This would give Labour a virtual veto over new settlements.

Labour said previously it wanted to halt the settlement programme and left-wingers are critical of the compromise.

(Continued on page 3)

Gromyko willing to meet Reagan

WASHINGTON (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is willing to meet President Reagan in Washington after attending the United Nations General Assembly in New York, a high-ranking Soviet official said Monday.

First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgy Kornienko said in a television interview that it once was a tradition for Mr. Gromyko to visit Washington after attending the General Assembly meeting, which this year opens next week.

"If this time in Washington they think it is appropriate to turn back to that practice," he said, "I believe there will be no difficulty on our part."

President Reagan has suggested he would agree to such a meeting. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is to meet Mr. Gromyko on Sept. 26 in New York. Mr. Reagan is to address the General Assembly before that meeting.

Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale has criticised Mr. Reagan for being the first president since U.S.-Soviet relations were established in 1933 not to have met a Soviet leader.

Marshal Sergei Akhromyev, who last week replaced Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov as the Soviet Union's top military officer, also appeared on the NBC-Television "Today Show" interview from Moscow and described his surprise elevation as routine.

Shultz accuses Moscow of violating treaty, page 8

PLO major killed in Israeli raid

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli warplanes raided a Palestinian camp near the central Lebanese town of Bhamdoun overnight, killing a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) major and wounding three others, a spokesman for the Abu Musa rebel group in Fateh, the mainstream PLO commando faction, said.

In a statement issued in Damascus, the Fateh spokesman said: "Enemy planes last night raided a post in the Bhamdoun area, leading to the martyrdom of Major Saleh Sulaiman Daoud (Abu Hassan) and the wounding of three others."

An Israeli army spokesman in Tel Aviv said earlier Israeli planes returned safely after striking a base of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), destroying a three-storey building.

The radio of the mostly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP)

reported Israeli warplanes overflying the mountains at 1.45 a.m. (2245 GMT) dropping flares.

Bhamdoun is on the main Beirut-Damascus highway, in a PSP controlled area, and some four kilometres from Sofar where Syrian controlled territory begins.

Israeli warplanes continued to roar over Lebanon's central mountains Monday after mounting an overnight air strike.

Maj. Daoud, an artillery battalion commander, was killed when an air-launched rocket hit an ammunition dump, Lebanon's Falangist radio quoted security sources as saying. It said the Israeli jets used rockets and guns in a five-minute attack.

Israeli planes were still over the mountains at 1 p.m. (1000 GMT), security sources said. PSP radio reported them breaking the sound barrier after drawing heavy ground fire.

U.N.-sponsored talks open on Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — U.N.-sponsored talks to find a solution to the Cyprus problem opened Monday with Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou saying the situation is "delicate and critical" and too uncertain to make any predictions.

Mr. Kyprianou, leader of the Greek-Cypriot community, made the remarks before meeting with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in the first session of the talks Monday.

Rauf Denkash, president of the self-proclaimed Turkish republic of northern Cyprus, was expected to meet Mr. Perez de Cuellar later Monday.

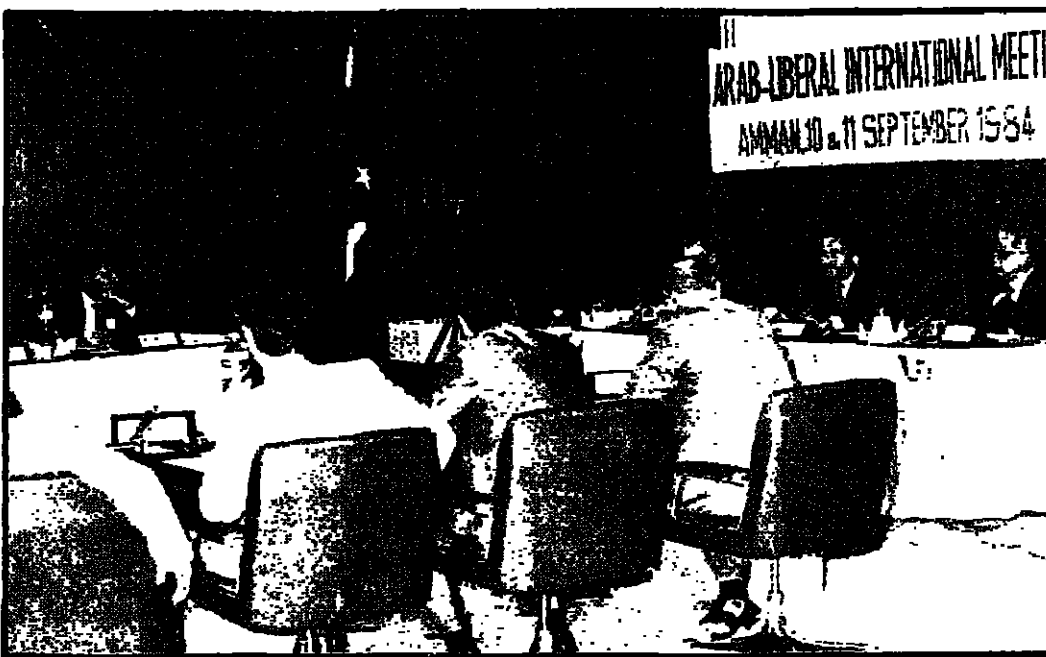
The talks are scheduled for Monday and Tuesday with the U.N. chief meeting alternately with the leaders of the two Cypriot communities.

The meetings were planned by Mr. Perez de Cuellar who presented both sides with new "talking points" when he met with Turkish and Greek-Cypriot officials in Vienna last month. The points were accepted by both sides as the basis for this week's talks.

The international airport at Nicosia would be reopened and operated under joint Turkish and Greek control. Now both sides have their own airports on the divided island.

Greek-Cypriots would agree not to bring the Cyprus issue to the United Nations or other international forums in an effort to pressure Turkish concessions, while talks were continuing.

The Turkish Cypriots want an extremely loose federation. The Greeks want a tighter union.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday delivers the opening speech at a two-day Arab-Liberal International meeting (Petra photo)

Arafat, Iraqi leader hold talks

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat had talks Monday with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein shortly after arriving in Baghdad from North Yemen. Palestinian sources said.

The sources told Reuters that President Hussein reiterated Iraqi support for the PLO and Mr. Arafat in their "struggle to achieve the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people."

Mr. Arafat and President Hussein also discussed efforts of the good-offices commission, formed the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), to find a peaceful solution to the four-year Iran-Iraq war, they said.

Mr. Arafat, who has been seeking Arab support for his policies ahead of a meeting of the Palestine National Council, expected in Algiers on Sept. 25, also met Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz.

The seven-man OIC goodwill mission groups presidents and representatives of Algeria, Gambia, Senegal, Pakistan and Bangladesh in addition to Mr. Arafat and OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatti.

The body has been trying, without any reported success, to sponsor negotiations between Iraq and Iran to put an end to the conflict.

PNC members urge session

Meanwhile, members of the PNC residing in Jordan have sent messages to PNC Speaker Khalid Al Fohoum and the PLO Executive Committee urging them to convene the planned PNC session as early as possible.

The messages also urged Mr. Fohoum and the Executive Committee to "provide the suitable atmosphere" to ensure that all members of the PNC attend the planned session, "in implementation of the Palestinian National Charter, resolutions adopted by the PNC" in its last session held in Algiers in February 1983, and an "organisational and political agreement" among five major factions of the PLO.

The agreement, reached between Fateh, the mainstream commando movement within the PLO, and a "democratic alliance" grouping four other factions, was worked out after months of painstaking dialogue among the factions. The accord, initiated in the South Yemeni capital of Aden last June and ratified by the factions' leaders in Algiers mid-July, stipulates that the PNC session be convened not later than September 1984.

However, a "national alliance," which groups pro-Syrian factions in the PLO, has vehemently rejected the agreement and announced a boycott of the planned PNC session.

Intense consultations are underway in Damascus and Tunis to reconcile the "national alliance," which calls for the ouster of Mr. Arafat as chairman of the PLO, and the other factions in the PLO. The PLO leadership has called on the "national alliance" to join in a "comprehensive Palestinian national dialogue" to settle all outstanding issues before the planned PNC session.

Iraq says 'large' target hit in Gulf

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Monday its warplanes had attacked a "large naval target" in the Gulf, south of Iran's main oil terminal of Kharg Island, apparently ending a two-week suspension of attacks on ships in the waterway.

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the Iraqi claim, made by a military spokesman over Baghdad Radio.

He said the target took a direct hit at 10.45 a.m. (0645 GMT) and that the planes returned safely to base, but gave no further details.

Sources at ports in the region said they had heard no distress calls and speculated that the target was Iranian.

The attack came on the day that a Gulf newspaper had earlier said would be the date when Iran would reopen the oil terminal to shipping after a 10-day closure for repairs. Iranian oil officials in Tehran had however denied the report which appeared in the Manama-based English-language Gulf Daily News.

Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan told Kuwait's Al Watan newspaper in an interview published at the weekend that his country had temporarily suspended attacks on ships using Kharg Island "to give a better chance to peace."

Iraq, which usually uses the

term "large naval target" to refer to oil tankers, last reported an attack against a vessel on Aug. 24, when the Cypriot-registered tanker Amethyst was hit south of Kharg by a plane-launched missile.

Iran apparently retaliated three days later with a rocket attack further south in the Gulf on the 20,880-ton Panamanian-registered Cleo 1.

About 25 ships, most of them tankers, have been confirmed damaged in attacks by both sides in the four-year-old Gulf war since Iraq said in late March that it had started using French-built Super-Standard jets armed with Exocet missiles against ships in the waterway.

Shipping sources say tanker voyages to Kharg have declined in recent weeks because of a drop in Iranian oil exports and while the reported repairs at the terminal were being carried out.

Kharg's main sea island jetty, which takes the largest oil tankers, was damaged by a fire started when the Greek-owned supertanker Alexander the Great was hit in an Iraqi attack while berthed there on June 24.

The sources say tankers using Kharg are told to maintain radio silence when they come into range of Iraqi jets and receive Iranian naval escort into the terminal.

Iraq 'will welcome and keep' hijacked Iranian airplanes

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's culture and information minister said Monday his country encouraged the hijacking of Iranian planes to Iraq and would not return them.

"Any Iranian aircraft flown into the country by hijackers will never return to Iran," the minister, Latif Nassif Al Jassem, told a press conference.

"Everybody should know that we are in a state of war with Iran... we encourage this phenomenon and will receive and welcome any hijacked plane in the future," he said.

His remarks follow the hijack to Iraq Sunday of an Iran Air Boeing 727 with some 70 passengers on board — the third Iranian plane flown to Iraq in two weeks (Hijacked Iranians return home, page 2).

It was seized on a domestic flight two days ago and flown to Bahrain and Cairo, where the hijackers freed 52 passengers, before landing in Iraq.

An Iranian Airbus with over 200 passengers and crew aboard landed in Iraq on Aug. 28 and three days later two Iranian pilots flew an air force F-4 fighter across the border.

All three aircraft are still in Iraq, which has been at war with Iran since September 1980.

The Boeing hijackers — a family of four and an Iranian policeman who were met at Baghdad airport by Iraq's transport minister — told a press conference they wanted the return to Iran of the monarchy, overthrow of the country's 1979 Islamic revolution.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the passengers and crew were taken on a tour of Shi'ite Muslim shrines in Kerbala and Najaf.

The hostages of the Airbus hijack were taken on similar tours during the week they were kept in Iraq before being repatriated.

The Iraqi government said it would grant asylum to any of them who wanted to stay, but only four took up the offer, according to International Red Cross official here.

Mr. Jassem made clear the latest hijack victims would also be allowed to stay if they chose.

"We welcome any Iranian plane hijacked to Iraq and both their hijackers and passengers will be guests of Iraq... we also welcome members of the Iranian army who defect to Iraq," he said.

Dr. M. Al Jamei, M.D.

Consultant Dermatologist and Venereologist

starts his private clinic in Amman - Jabal Al Hussein, Batarsah Building.

Clinic hours 8:30 - 1:00 & 4:30 - 7. Consultation by appointment Tel: 665418.

Malta blasts superpower presence in Mediterranean

VALLETTA (R) — Malta's Foreign Minister Alex Sciberras Trigona Monday singled out the U.S. in an attack on superpower military interests in the Mediterranean at a meeting of 10 members of the Non-Aligned Movement here.

"The uses to which the U.S. Navy has been put in our region, during the problems in Lebanon and elsewhere, is a reality which cannot be ignored," he said in an opening speech.

"Naval manoeuvres... must be curtailed and in some cases eliminated," he said, urging countries in the region to reject foreign military bases on their soil.

The meeting is being attended by the foreign ministers of Egypt, Yugoslavia, Syria, Morocco, Libya and Tunisia, ministers from Algeria and Cyprus and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.).

They are expected to adopt a

draft communique calling for an end to superpower presence in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Sciberras Trigona called on NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in southern Europe to join in "security building measures."

Greece, a member of NATO, is represented at open sessions of the conference by Deputy Foreign Minister Carolos Papoulias.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Esmat

gerheads with radicals Libya and Syria.

By an accident of alphabetical ordering, Egypt, a bitter critic of Libya's leader Muammar Qadhafi, was seated next to the Libyan delegation led by Foreign Minister Ali Al Tureiki.

The agenda includes discussion of the Cyprus problem and conference sources said the ministers were expected to approve a resolution condemning the Turkish occupation of the North.

The ministers will also discuss the Palestine issue and Israel's occupation of Arab territories including South Lebanon.

In a speech at the opening session, P.L.O. delegate Farouk Kaddumi said the presence of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean was "a direct threat to the security of the region and its independence."

Former Israeli premier hospitalised for tests

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who has lived as a recluse since he resigned a year ago, was admitted to a Jerusalem hospital Monday for tests, Israel Army Radio reported.

Mr. Begin, 71, was taken to Shearatz Tzedek Hospital's urological ward after he complained of not feeling well. There was no danger to his life, the radio said.

Mr. Begin's surprise resignation last September came amid media reports that he was depressed about the death of his wife and high Israeli casualties in the invasion of Lebanon, launched by his government.

Mr. Begin has not been seen in public since vacating the prime minister's residence in December. He has broken his self-imposed

silence only on rare occasions, granting brief telephone interviews on radio.

A hospital official who asked not to be named said Mr. Begin's condition was good, but he may need an operation.

He was later examined by his personal physician, Cardiologist Mervyn Gottesman, who found no sign of Mr. Begin's recurring heart trouble.

"He feels fine now," said Mr. Begin's former personal secretary Yechiel Kadishai, one of the few people to see him regularly since he retired into seclusion a year ago.

Hospital spokeswoman Yaffa Alkalai said Mr. Begin was undergoing tests in the urology department, and it was not clear how long he would be confined to bed.

Hijacked Iranians to return home

CAIRO (R) — Passengers who escaped from a hijacked Iran Air Boeing 727 when it landed at Cairo on Saturday have told an official from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) they want to return home.

A spokesman for the Geneva-based ICRC, who visited the 52 passengers at Cairo Airport, said they were in good health and expected to be flown home to Iran Monday night.

The plane, hijacked on an internal flight from Bandar Abbas to Tehran, later flew to Iraq with its 69 remaining passengers and crew.

Israel to seek extra U.S. aid, minister says

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel's new government will be forced to ask the U.S. for emergency aid next year to fight its mounting economic difficulties, outgoing Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad said Monday.

Mr. Cohen-Orgad declined to estimate the size of the additional aid request but a senior Finance Ministry official said it would be between \$750 million and \$1 billion.

Speaking to foreign correspondents, Mr. Cohen-Orgad said he expected the U.S. administration to make additional aid conditional on Israel implementing drastic austerity measures to cut government spending and lower its 400 per cent annual inflation.

"We are going to put a request for enlarged U.S. assistance. We assume it will be dealt with after we have started implementing major moves to cut our budget," he said.

Israel is already scheduled to receive \$2.5 billion in American

military and civilian aid next year. Mr. Cohen-Orgad said the government had asked for it to be transferred in a lump sum by the end of November 1984.

Mr. Cohen-Orgad said Yitzhak Mordechai, who is expected to become Finance Minister in a national unity government of the country's two main political blocs later this week, would have to take quick action to cut the budget by about a billion dollars.

The senior finance official said government economists forecast a further decline in Israel's foreign currency reserves from \$2.4 billion to about \$2.1 billion in the next few months.

He said the government preferred to allow this to happen rather than pay high interest on short-term loans.

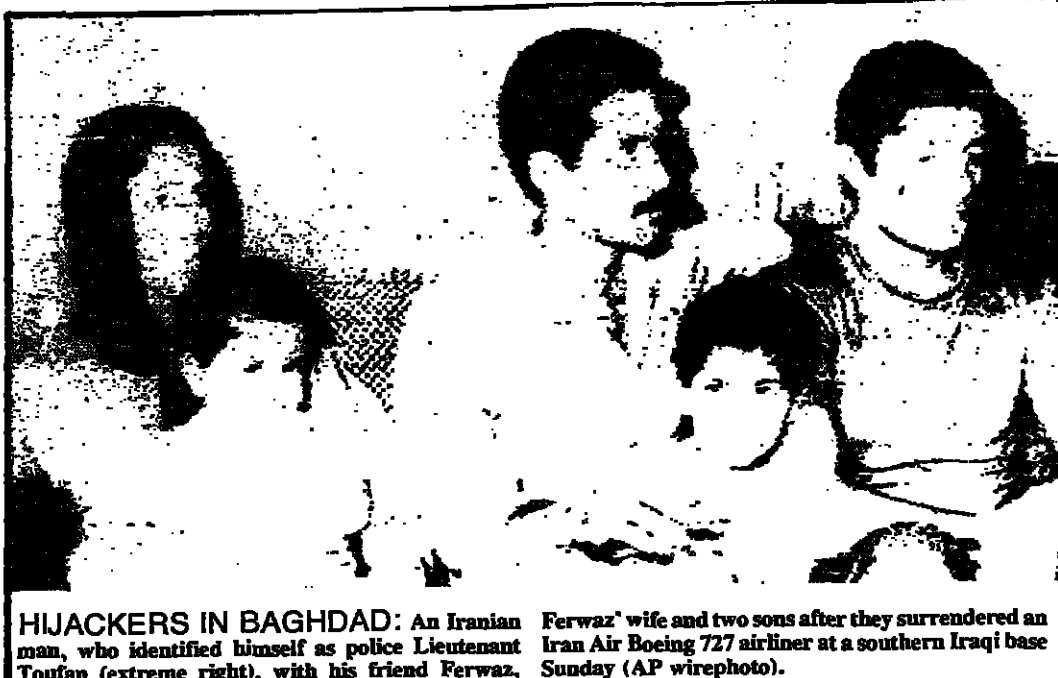
The official said debt servicing this year accounted for nearly 40 per cent of the budget and this proportion could not be allowed to rise. The foreign debt totalled \$23 billion of which about \$3.2 billion was in short-term loans.

Mr. Cohen-Orgad said spending cuts alone would not reduce inflation in an economy where everything was linked to the price index.

"The only solution is to secure the agreement of industrialists and workers to a programme of rigid price controls in which both would suffer temporary losses but would eventually free us from indexation (the system of pay increases linked to price rises)," he said.

Prime Minister-designate Shimon Peres will ask the United States to give additional economic aid when he visits Washington at the end of this month, Israel Television reported on Sunday.

The TV said Mr. Peres and outgoing Premier Yitzhak Shamir, who will remain foreign minister in the bipartisan coalition government now being formed, will ask President Ronald Reagan to give Israel an additional sum of money during the 1985 budget year to help stabilise Israel's weakening economic situation.



HUACKERS IN BAGHDAD: An Iranian Air Force pilot and two sons after they surrendered an Iranian Air Force Boeing 727 airliner at a southern Iraqi base. (AP wirephoto).

Saudi crown prince visits Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Saudi Arabia's First Deputy Prime Minister, Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, arrived Monday to meet Turkish leaders and visit defence installations.

Prince Abdullah, who was met at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, will have talks on trade and bilateral and regional issues, Turkish officials said.

He will meet President Kenan Evren Tuesday and later visit an armed forces college at Etimesgut, outside the capital. Before leaving on Friday he will also visit the Eskişehir Air Base and Gölçuk Naval

Base near Istanbul. The two countries signed a defence agreement in February and Turkish Defence Minister Zeki Yavuzturk visited Saudi Arabia in July.

He said later that Turkey might produce sophisticated weapons and spare parts in joint ventures with the kingdom.

Last month, Turkey denied a British news report that it has stationed F-5a and F-104 fighters and 50 pilots, as well as a commando unit and training officers, in Saudi Arabia in return for \$1.6 million in cash and oil.

Turkish press reports from cor-

respondents who last week accompanied Mr. Ozal to West Germany said Monday Israel had protested, with American backing, at the prospect of West German Leopard tanks being jointly produced by Turkey and Saudi Arabia.

A West German delegation visited Ankara last month to discuss the possible production of Leopard-A13 tanks here.

Boon has refused to sell the more advanced Leopard-2 tank to Saudi Arabia, citing a law barring the sale of arms to non-allied countries.

Ethiopia gets first legal political party

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Ethiopia was expected to get the first legal political party in its history Monday when a Marxist-Leninist Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) is formally founded.

Ly. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, who has headed Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) since a revolution overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie 10 years ago, is expected to become leader of the party.

The six other military members of the PMAC, which has ruled Ethiopia since the revolution, were also expected to get top party posts after the five-day congress ended here Monday evening after electing a politburo, central committee and presidium.

It is not clear whether the PMAC will be automatically dissolved or when a national assembly will be set up but Col. Mengistu views the establishment of the WPE as a first step on the road to a Marxist-Leninist political democracy.

According to Ethiopian officials, the 1,900 delegates to the congress, of whom about 1,750 are taking part, comprise 19.26 per cent workers, 11.81 per cent peasants and 68.93 per cent uniformed men and civil servants.

Moves to establish a political grouping formally began in 1979 when Col. Mengistu created the now-dissolved Commission to Organise a Party of Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE).

The founding of the WPE coincides with celebrations this week marking the 10th anniversary of Haile Selassie's overthrow by young military officers who ended 50 years of feudal rule during which political activity was banned.

Col. Mengistu and his supporters have since steered this country of an estimated 40 million people on a firmly pro-Soviet course which has made Ethiopia Moscow's closest ally in Africa.

The party's total membership is not known but it is widely believed here that it numbers around 30,000 and will form what Col. Mengistu has said is the vanguard party of the country.

Soviet politburo member Gregory Romanov and other East European dignitaries are attending the celebrations together with members of world Communist parties from Eastern Europe and from states as far apart as Israel and the United States.

The climax of the celebrations will be a march of peasants, workers and soldiers to the capital's main Revolution Square where Mr. Mengistu will deliver a key speech on Sept. 12.

Ten years ago on Wednesday army officers, encouraged by widespread unrest and a drought in the countryside, rose against the 50-year-old rule of Emperor Haile Selassie whose court, according to historians, was medieval in its practices.

In his address, Col. Mengistu is expected to underline the progress the country has made since then. This includes bringing the illiteracy rate down from 93 per cent in 1974 to about 37 per cent at present, an achievement recognised by UNESCO and other world bodies.

Many schools, clinics and roads have also been built since the revolution but Ethiopia, with an estimated population of 40 million, is still one of the world's poorest countries with an average per capita income of about \$140.

It regularly suffers droughts but in the past three years the failure of the rains has created a situation as bad as in 1974 when more than 200,000 people died, the government says.

Its relief and rehabilitation commission estimates that some seven million people are currently afflicted by drought, many in remote regions, and a huge international relief operation has been mounted.

Col. Mengistu is also expected to re-dedicate Ethiopia to Scientific socialism as the only way to develop the country.

For the celebrations, Addis Ababa has been decorated with national and party flags and huge East Bloc-style tableaux. One features two crossed Soviet Kalashnikov rifles in honour of the revolution which ousted the "Lion of Judah", as Haile Selassie was known.

Tripoli fighting may be over, militia leader says

BEIRUT (R) — A long-running, violent feud between Pro- and anti-Syrian factions in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli may be at an end, a militia leader said Sunday after talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Damascus.

Sheikh Saeed Shaaban, leader of the Sunni Muslim "Islamic Unification Movement" (Tawheed), said on state-run Beirut Radio that the meeting had shown that Tawheed's dispute with the Pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party (ADP) was "more personal than political or sectarian".

"The vision has now become clear and it may therefore be considered that the unrest has ended as from today," he added.

The Syrian News Agency SANA said Mr. Assad had reaffirmed Syria's support for peace efforts in Tripoli during the talks.

For the last five years the two militias have engaged in recurrent street battles in Tripoli, where 135 people were killed last month alone.

Syrian troops control northern Lebanon and surround Tripoli but have rarely intervened to stop fighting in the city.

Tawheed, Tripoli's largest militia, was allied to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat until he and his men were driven from the city last year by Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels.

Sheikh Shaaban's visit to Damascus, which began on Friday, has been seen as a positive step in recent peace moves led by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Tripoli's leading politician.

Sheikh Shaaban said he had "frank" talks with the ADP's Secretary-General Nassib Al Khafri. An enlarged meeting would take place soon in Tripoli or Damascus to end all differences between the two groups, he said.

Mr. Karami announced a peace plan on Aug. 26 under which Lebanese army units would take control of Tripoli with Syrian troops lending support if necessary.

But the plan has not taken effect and sporadic clashes have continued in the city.

The ADP, which draws its support from Tripoli's community of Alawite immigrants from Syria, had accepted earlier proposals by Mr. Karami for the army to take over security but Tawheed rejected them.

Turkey tries alleged leftists

ANKARA (R) — A Turkish martial law court Monday resumed one of the country's biggest mass trials stemming from violence before the 1980 coup — that of 701 alleged members of the extreme leftist group Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Way).

The number of defendants as grown from 574 when the trial opened in October 1982 and the 1,319-page indictment accuses them of trying to overthrow the state by force and lists more than 300 killings, attempted murders, bombings and robberies.

Dev-Yol was one of the most active of many leftist groups involved in unrest which wracked Turkey in the 1970s before the military takeover in September 1980.

In Monday's hearing a prosecution witness, Ahmet Karatas, identified one of the defendants, Erdal Sezer, as a gunman who had wounded him in a shooting at Ankara coffee house, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported.

Defence lawyers said Mr. Karatas had earlier been unable to pick out Mr. Sezer at a police station and called for his arrest as a perjurer, a request denied by the judge.

The case was adjourned indefinitely. Like several other, the Dev-Yol trial sits only occasionally for one day at a time and is further adjourned by judges without explanation.

Rebels say 1,300 Ethiopian soldiers killed or wounded

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — A guerrilla group fighting for independence of the Ethiopian province of Eritrea claimed Sunday that it killed or wounded 1,300 Ethiopian soldiers in two days of fierce fighting.

The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said in a communique issued by its office here that it took 11 Ethiopian prisoners and captured large quantities of light and medium arms and ammunition in the fighting.

The communique said the fighting occurred during an offensive by the Ethiopians to regain control of the right and left flanks of the EPLF defence lines along the so-called Halhal Front just north of the Eritrean town of Keren.

The EPLF did not say when the fighting occurred or disclosed the number of casualties.

In another action, the communique said, EPLF forces operating behind Ethiopian lines attacked a brigade of Ethiopian troops at a town about 96 kilometres south west of the provincial capital of Asmara.

The communique said the commandos killed 41 Ethiopian soldiers, wounded 85 others and captured two.

Another guerrilla group fighting in northern Ethiopia for independence of Tigray province, the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front, issued a statement condemning the formation of a ruling Ethiopian Party along Soviet lines.

The EPLF said in a statement from its Mogadishu office that Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam was trying to misrepresent the real situation in the country by offering empty promises and a "bogus" party.

The statement said that despite Ethiopia's economic problems, aggravated by a severe drought, the Soviet-backed government was spending millions of dollars on festivities.

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MAIN CHANNEL	659, 720, 1413 KHz
17:30 Koran	06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Quiz
17:40 Cartoons	06:45 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Ref.
18:10 Children Programme	07:00 World News 07:05 24
18:50 Programme review	Hours: News Summary 07:30 New Ideas
19:55 Sunshine	07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World
20:00 Opening ceremony of the Second Arab Basketball Championship	Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Priority at
20:30 News in Arabic	08:30 World News 08:35 24 Hours:
21:00 Local Programme	News Summary 09:30 Hot Air 09:45
22:20 Arabic Series	Network UK 10:00 World News 10:05
23:10 Serial Cont.	Reflections 10:15 Double Act 10:30
	Hammed 11:00 World News 11:05
	World News 11:15 24 Hours Summary
	11:15 World News Today 11:30 Financial
	News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 What's
	New 12:00 Rich Man, Poor Man
	12:30 Modern Music 12:35 12:35
	World News 12:40 Sports 12:45
	Britain 12:15 Letter from London
	12:25 Scotland 12:30 World News
	12:35 International 14:00 Radio
	Newsweek 14:05 Faith 14:45 Sports
	Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05
	24 Hours: News Summary 15:30
	Network UK 15:45 A Jolly Good Show
	16:30 Frank Moor Goes Latin 17:00
	Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook
	18:00 World News 18:05 Meridian
	19:00 Scotland This Week 19:45
	Sports Round-up 20:00 20:00
	Promenade Concert 20:40 The
	Farming World 21:00 Outlook:
	News Summary 21:34 Sports
	21:39 Stock Market Report 21:43
	Look Ahead 21:45 The Trade 22:00
	World News 22:05 24 Hours: News
	Summary 22:30 Classical Record
	Review 22:45 World of Faith 23:15
	Letter from London 23:25 Book
	Choice 23:30 These Musical Islands
	24:00 World News 24:05 The World
	Today 06:25 Scotland This Week
	VOICE OF AMERICA
	MW 1260, SW 7200, 9465, 11740,
	11925 and 15210 KHz
	06:00 VOA Morning: News on the
	hour; news summaries; daily business
	report, science and medicine, sports
	reports, VOA editorial and world and
	U.S. opinion roundups; documentary
	viewpoints, features 17:00 News
	17:10 Newsline 17:30 Special English
	News and Features 18:00 News
	18:10 Focus 18:30 Now Music USA
	19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30
	Special English News and Features
	20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30
	Now Music USA 21:00 Newsline
	21:30 Magazine Show 22:00
	News and Editorial 22:15 Music
	USA Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report

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British Council 36147-8	Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
French Cultural Centre 37009	every second and fourth Wednesday
Goethe Institute 41993	at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203	Lions Rotary Club. Meetings
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049	every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
Turkish Cultural Centre 37077	1.30 p.m.
Hays Arts Centre 665195	Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
Hussein Youth City 667811	at the Intercontinental-Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
W.V.C.A. 41793	Royal Yacht Club. J. Amn, Amman,
W.V.C.A. 664251	English Circle, Tel. 815261.
Amman Municipal Library 36111	
University of Jordan Library 843555	
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UNESCO to open regional office at Jordan University

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has agreed to open a regional office for the Middle East region at the University of Jordan, according to University of Jordan Director of Cultural Relations Abdullah Al Hindawi.

Mr. Hindawi, who returned home Sunday after a week-long visit to France, said that he met with UNESCO officials in Paris where he discussed the planning of higher education, supporting the role of higher education in the development of local, national and regional communities, and encouraging innovations aimed at improving the quality of higher education.

Nabulsi stresses need for cleanliness, public safety

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Al Nabulsi Monday stressed the importance of maintaining cleanliness, public safety and health.

Mr. Nabulsi was speaking at a meeting in Irbid Municipality where he met with the Irbid municipal council, the joint services council and listened to the people's requests regarding the sewerage project, maintaining the water network, maintaining and improving the conditions of roads.

AUB delegation participates in agriculture programme

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation of professors and students from the American University of Beirut (AUB) Monday visited the University of Jordan.

The delegation is currently carrying out a practical training programme, prepared by the University of Jordan Faculty of Agriculture, to train students at the university's farm in the Jordan Valley area.

Agriculture minister reviews forestry inspection, fires

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Bashir Monday presided over a meeting of the forestry inspectors in Jordan, during which the role of supervisors in preserving forests and precluding the outbreak of fires was discussed.

Mr. Bashir asked all agriculture

'Coalition guarantees referendum'

(Continued from page 1)
Lebanon withdrawal

Mr. Peres also pledged that the proposed coalition would withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The constant interruptions faced by him included cries of "How will you get us out of Lebanon?"

"The defence minister in our unity government will be (former Labour Prime Minister) Yitzhak Rabin and he will do it," Mr. Peres replied, angrily waving his fist.

"Our government will extricate the nation from the Lebanese quagmire," he said.

Israel invaded Lebanon in June, 1982, claiming it was an operation against Palestinian commandos. Unlike Likud, Labour says there is nothing to gain from prolonging the occupation and it hopes troops can be withdrawn within six months.

Mr. Peres told the committee that only a broad-based coalition with Likud could save the economy, affected by severe inflation, from catastrophe.

"We want to contribute to saving the economy even if we are not responsible for bringing it to its current state," he said.

Peace Now protests

About 100 demonstrators of the Peace Now movement, an independent leftist lobby, gathered outside the Tel Aviv hall to protest

'Peace process must be alive'

(Continued from page 1)

Dajani: — "Prospects of a Peaceful Settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict": — "Introduction to Fundamentalism," by the secretary-general of the Arab Organisation for Human Rights, Dr. Sa'ad-Eldin Ibrahim and "Introduction to Liberalism," by European liberal Urs Schoettli.

The participant's programme for Tuesday includes a visit to the Jordan Valley and projects there. They are scheduled to leave Amman for Israel Wednesday for another liberal meeting in Tel Aviv.

Attending the opening session of the meeting were Foreign Minister Taher Masri, Royal Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Majali and delegates from Arab European countries, and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Jordan.



Representatives of the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) open their meetings Monday at the Amra Hotel. Delegates from the Middle East and North Africa will discuss infant mortality and child development during the four-day conference (Petra photo)

1.2m Arab children die needlessly each year, UNICEF reveals

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The 1.2 million mortality cases per year amongst Arab children was the major issue discussed at the first day of meetings of the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) regional conference.

Addressing the opening session, Mr. Victor Soler-Sala, UNICEF regional director, stated, "Our aims are to significantly reduce infant mortality and to improve the quality of life for children. This task is an urgent one, mainly because of the magnitude of the problem and the number of infants and children dying unnecessarily, he said.

Mr. Soler-Sala also said that the child survival and development revolution adopted by UNICEF could be achieved through various "triggers", such as community participation and mass mobilisation. The instruments used for such a revolution in development are growth charts, oral rehydration salts, vaccines, breast feeding promotion, food supplements, family planning techniques, female literacy methods, amongst other low-cost systems.

These instruments, Mr. Sala continued, could be channelled in various sectors such as primary schools, mosques and other educational institutions.

Behaviour changes

"However, these instruments, channels and triggers will not affect child survival or development unless certain significant behavioural changes takes place within families that constitute our target groups," Mr. Soler-Sala said.

Mr. James Grant, UNICEF executive director, also delivered a speech at the opening ceremony in which he emphasised the need to change the dramatic and painful reality in the Arab World, where around 3,300 Arab children die every day of unnecessary causes. This number is one of the highest death rates in the world among children when the per capita income in the Arab World is taken into consideration, he said.

Mr. Grant also said that the Arab World can exploit its natural and human resources in order to achieve child survival and development. "UNICEF aims to increase action for children in various countries, to improve child welfare by supporting the provision of basic services in primary health, water and sanitation, literacy and education, and women's participation in development," Mr. Grant said.

"Reducing infant mortality and increasing child welfare and development can be achieved despite of the recession and economic constraints, through mobilisation of forces, both nationally and internationally."

emotionally and by utilising all national governmental and private forces," he added.

Case studies

During the morning's closed session, the 70 UNICEF representatives discussed case studies presented by UNICEF representatives from Egypt and Turkey. In the afternoon session a case study on Oman was presented as well as a study presented by Bushra Jaber from the UNICEF regional office about the importance of projects adopted by women in accelerating child survival and development. During the remaining four days of the conference, delegates will discuss other case studies about children in the Middle East and north Africa.

His Highness Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia, the special envoy to UNICEF, is expected to attend the meetings of Sept. 12. Prince Talal is the chairman of the United Nations development programmes in the Gulf (AEFUND). During his stay in Amman, Prince Talal will meet with His Royal Highness Prince Hassan, the Regent, who invited the Saudi prince to Jordan.

Needy people to receive animals slaughtered for 'Eid.

Ten Jordanian pilgrims pass away in holy places

AMMAN (Petra) — Ten Jordanian pilgrims passed away during this year's pilgrimage season, the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Monday quoted the Jordanian pilgrimage team as saying.

Most of the deaths, which took place after the day preceding the 'Eid, were caused by the high temperature and the large number of pilgrims in Mount Arafat and Mina, two places where Muslim pilgrims have to spend the day before the 'Eid and the morning of the 'Eid. Other causes of death were attributed to old age and hypertension from which some of the pilgrims suffered.

Sources from the Jordanian pilgrimage team, which accompanied the pilgrims, said that 5 people were killed and 4 others were wounded in a bus accident near Khaiber on Saturday.

The nine persons, all of whom are from Karak area, were riding in a Jordanian bus carrying plate

number 124,001. The injured people are currently being treated in King Fahd hospital in Al Medina.

Slaughtered animals

Muslim pilgrims performing the pilgrimage to Mecca should slaughter animals on the morning of the first day of 'Eid Al Adha, according to the teachings of Islam. Every pilgrimage season, thousands of animals are slaughtered and discarded without anybody benefiting from them.

This year it has been agreed that some of the slaughtered animals be sent to Jordan in special vehicles equipped with refrigerators for distribution to poor families in

the country. Twenty-six trucks carrying 10,400 slaughtered animals have so far arrived in Amman, according to Director of Refugees and Displaced Persons Affairs at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Mohammad Al Khalidi.

In Madaba district some 1,200 slaughtered sheep were distributed Monday to poor families, while four truckloads were distributed to beneficiaries in Ma'an Governorate. Two trucks laden with slaughtered sheep were distributed to beneficiaries in Hneikein and Wadi Al Nasr areas in Amman. Jordan is expected to receive about 45,000 slaughtered sheep in three days time, Mr. Khalidi said.

He added that these sheep will be distributed to needy people according to lists prepared by the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, the Ministry of Social Development and the General Union of Voluntary Societies.

West Bank pilgrims due here soon from S. Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — Pilgrims from Arab territories occupied since 1948 will return to Jordan from Saudi Arabia on Sept. 12 and 13, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

The spokesman said that these pilgrims will arrive in two batches: the first will come in 27 buses on Wednesday Sept. 12 while the second will arrive in 26 buses on Thursday Sept. 13. Pilgrims from the occupied Gaza Strip will arrive here in 18 buses on Friday Sept. 14, the spokesman added.

Only 40 per cent pass driving test

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 33,135 persons sat for the technical driving test in Amman, Irbid, Zarqa, Salt, Ma'an, Mafraq, Karak, Tafleh, Aqaba and Jerash in 1983, licensing department sources said.

The sources added that only 15,571 persons passed the test.

Abdul Jaber discusses labour, employment affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jaber Monday stressed the importance of careful handling of employment affairs, organising the employment of the labour force in the country and providing work opportunities for Jordanians.

Dr. Abdul Jaber was speaking at a meeting of the Ministry of Labour Planning Committee, during which the ministry's present and future activities in the fields of employment, labour inspection, legal and cultural affairs were reviewed. The meeting also discussed industrial and external relations.

Dr. Abdul Jaber also stressed the importance of the work on modernising methods of work and developing the various ministry activities to serve the labour sector, social and economical development in Jordan.

The meeting was attended by the Ministry of Labour Under-Secretary Saleh Al Khasawneh and department heads from the ministry.

Back to school today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Nearly 850,000 students go to school in Jordan Tuesday at the start of the 1984/85 scholastic year. The number registers a five per cent increase over last year's figures, according to Ministry of Education Secretary General Abdul Latif Arabiyat.

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Before talk is empty

IT IS not for us to criticise Ariel Sharon's inclusion in the next Israeli government. As far as we are concerned, the whole set-up that Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir have been working on is worthless. We said right from the beginning that differences between Peres and Shamir are, at best, cosmetic. The new Likud-Labour agreement on forming a national unity government will only prove this point. The stalemate in the Middle East is likely to persist, for as long as such government holds; — barring a more ominous development, that is. What the Israeli "national unity" cabinet did in 1967 has not disappeared from our memory yet.

Granted, we do not yet know everything about the policies that the projected Israeli administration will pursue. But we do know that with hardliners like Shamir and Sharon heading the list of ministers, it will be most difficult to imagine a new thrust towards peace by Israel. Whoever said Peres was a dove, anyway? The Americans — and of course some Israelis as well — can argue against our position. Look at Yitzhak Rabin, they might say, he will be defence minister for five years; what more do you the Arabs want?

The question of settlements will be another point of contention, of course. The Americans and the Israelis will no doubt argue that the Likud planned when they were a caretaker government; wouldn't that be reasonable and nice? How can the Arabs ever say that Peres and Shamir are not different? There are basic differences between them; Don't the Arabs see that?

Well, to be honest, we do not. The U.S. can probably well afford to continue to play its political games with Israel. We cannot. It is most likely that both countries even have a vested interest in procrastinating over a solution to the Palestinian question, if they are at all interested in it. To us in the Arab World, the problem has to be tackled differently — and urgently. The Palestinian people cannot and should not wait forever; waiting for the Americans and Israelis to come to terms with themselves. The Arab leaders, it is true, are not being of much help to the Palestinians at the present. But they too would have to mobilise forces before long; — a lot is at stake for them, their nation and peoples.

Whatever the make-up of the next Israeli government is going to be, and whoever wins the presidential contest in the U.S., the Israelis and the Americans have got to understand that there will never be peace in this area without finding an equitable solution to the Palestinian problem. The Israelis have to give up the occupied territories and they have to accept the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination. The sooner the two countries bring themselves to accept this cardinal fact, the better, the chances for peace. Without a real move towards justice and right, all talk becomes but empty and pointless.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Hypocrisy vetoes again

WE OFTEN hear the United States speak of human rights, the free world, the Soviet threat to peace, equality and justice and also about religion, values and principles. These are all falsehoods, and the statements are all hypocritical. The real image of the United States appears in its practices and actions and its biased attitudes in favour of the aggressor. The best demonstration of such actions was the recent U.S. veto of the U.N. Security Council resolution which would call on Israel to stop ill practices against the Lebanese people of the South.

We had expected the United States to veto such a resolution because Washington supports Israeli aggression on the Arabs and is determined to support Israel's military position to enable it to escalate its expansionist plans and aggression on the Arabs. Thus Israel feels encouraged to pursue its current policies, not only in Lebanon but also in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The United States has broken all its promises and pledges to Lebanon, to safeguard that country's independence and to help it free its land from occupation and acts of terrorism. The United States has thus proved beyond doubt that it does not have any respect for pledges, commitments and principles, but is rather interested in supporting neo-fascist and racist rulers, enabling them to expand and use force against other peoples. How can the United States play a constructive role as a superpower to serve the cause of world peace and stability when it openly supports aggression and helps to deny the innocent people of Lebanon their right to freedom?

Al Dustour: America would pay

THERE HAVE been strong reactions in the Arab World to the U.S. veto which killed a Security Council resolution calling on Israel to respect the Geneva conventions in the treatment of the inhabitants of occupied southern Lebanon. The Arab condemnation of the U.S. stand reflects the bitterness in everyone's heart and could be or harbinger of what the Arabs might do in retaliation.

There is no doubt that this U.S. blind support for Israel and its aggressive policies against the Arab Nation would have its adverse consequences on American interests in the Arab World. The Lebanese resolution called not for an end of occupation but only for Israel to respect the human rights of the Lebanese people under its occupation. And yet, the United States chose to deny these people their human rights and supported Israel's actions in their territory.

The United States which is encouraging the Zionists to pursue their aggressive policies in Arab lands and perpetuate their occupation of southern Lebanon and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip should be made to bear the full consequences and should realise that its own interests in the Arab World would not be safe from retaliatory actions.

If U.S. blind support for Israel continues, Washington will sooner or later find itself a prisoner of its own policies and a victim of the Zionist ambitions and acts of aggression.

Sawt Al Shaab: Implementing strategic pact

IT IS quite clear now that the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance treaty is being put into force. No one can deny it and things are so obvious beyond analysis or speculations.

The United States began translating its strategic alliance with Israel by embarking on a free-trade zone with her, then it followed that by vetoing a U.N. Security Council resolution that would have called on Israel to \$3.3 billion in addition to economic aid worth about \$1 billion. Of course Israel had asked for this help in return for the Jewish votes in the coming U.S. presidential elections.

No doubt, the American administration would respond favourably to all of Israel's requests as both sides make gains of this policy at the expense of the Arab World. The U.S. veto at the Security Council has blown up all bridges between the United States and the Arab World and it represented an irrevocable step by Washington towards adopting a more balanced attitude towards the Middle East issue.

The era of vulgarity

By Rami G. Khouri

ON TWQ different occasions last week, the United States reminded the world that its traditionally hypocritical approach to Arab-Israeli affairs will now be supplemented by a new strategy — vulgarity. I don't think it is too strong to say that Washington is being vulgar when it, a) vetoes a United Nations resolution designed to ease the burdens inflicted on the people of South Lebanon by the Israeli occupation, claiming the resolution to be "imbalanced", and b) says that it still believes U.N. Resolution 242 to be a valid basis for peace in the Middle East.

The United States vetoed the resolution on South Lebanon, it says, because it neglected to call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon (that is, the Syrians), and was therefore "inherently imbalanced". The State Department spokesman said that the resolution "did nothing to advance the withdrawal of foreign forces in any practical sense."

At the same time, U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane said in a television interview that the United States still views Resolution 242 as a valid basis for a Middle East settlement, given its premise of an exchange of territory for peace. Mr. McFarlane also said that the countries of the area

turn to the United States for help in times of trouble in the Middle East because "they have confidence that this country stands for peace and will act in their best interest."

I am not sure, Mr. McFarlane, like everyone else in the United States, is caught up in election fever, and is prone to talk nonsense. For he also said that "the source of violence" in the area was the presence of thousands of PLO troops in southern Lebanon, and that this has changed since the United States and other Western states sent their military forces to Lebanon last year.

I am perplexed as to how the United States can claim to seek balance, and oppose imbalance, when its leaders repeat three times a month that the cornerstone of American policy in the area is to guarantee that Israel remains militarily stronger than the combined forces of its Arab protagonists.

Imbalance is the cornerstone and soul of American policy in the Middle East. It would do better for the United States to live with this choice that it has made freely. It should live with that choice as an honourable and self-respecting country, rather than make a fool of itself and its public officials by claiming to seek "balance in the Middle East" and to represent the forces of global peace and moderation.

The Security Council resolution the United States vetoed was not designed to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. Its specific purpose — which Israel would have ignored in any case, knowing it can always rely on a combination of American material support and moral laxity — was to relieve the practical hardships that Israeli occupation policies are imposing on the inhabitants of southern Lebanon.

The United States has turned down yet another opportunity to demonstrate its alleged commitment to human rights and humanitarianism in the Middle East. Is it because the Israeli presence in southern Lebanon is directly and indirectly financed and softly sanctioned by the United States, and is but the logical extension of the past three decades of American policy in the area?

Mr. McFarlane's thoughts are instructive, however. He insists on taking the former PLO presence in southern Lebanon as the starting point of contemporary history, as if the PLO suddenly planted itself in southern Lebanon to attack Israel. He and other American officials continue to insist that Palestinian attacks against Israel justified Israel's invasion and occupation of southern Lebanon in 1982.

But the facts of history are slightly different. The facts

show that PLO policy during the 1970s and early 1980s were based on a clear movement towards a negotiated settlement, towards the very principles of 242 that Mr. McFarlane says are still the valid basis for peace. For 11 months before the 1982 Israeli invasion, the PLO resolutely adhered to the cease-fire in southern Lebanon negotiated by Philip Habib. If anything, the PLO presence in southern Lebanon in 1981-82 reflected a Palestinian will for compromise, negotiation and ultimate coexistence with Israel.

Those sacred principles of 242 are sacred to the Arabs as well, and were enshrined with some difficulty in the Fez Arab summit resolutions of 1982. Equally importantly, they were formally accepted by the last meeting of the Palestine National Council, the highest decision-making body of the PLO and Palestinians everywhere.

If Mr. McFarlane and the American government are so keen to nurture "balance" in the Middle East, they can start in their own hearts and try to play the role of the honest mediator, instead of perpetuating the sad fiction of America as the honest broker that also insists on preserving Israeli dominance at all costs. Is America the honest broker, or the godfather of Israel?

The Arabs have been talking for a decade about a negotiated peace, about a real, final peace with Israel, about sharing the land of Palestine between Israelis and Palestinians. We have most recently tried to breathe life into the idea of a comprehensive negotiating conference in which all interested parties would participate, including the two superpowers.

But Washington and Israel refuse to consider the idea, claiming that the Soviet Union would not play a constructive role. But if balance is such a vital cornerstone of American policy in the area, what greater balance could one strive for than a comprehensive negotiation that includes all the Middle Eastern parties along with the two superpowers?

I suspect, unfortunately, that the American talk of "balance" is a sick hoax. Washington seems to prefer the present situation, in which it continues to prop up the Israeli position while seeking to strengthen its military links with the Arab World. Mr. McFarlane is again instructive in his contention that the Arabs always turn to the United States in times of trouble. So did South Vietnam. So did the Shah of Iran. So, last year, did Lebanon. What good did it do them to seek American weapons — even the firepower of (gee whizz) the big guns of the New

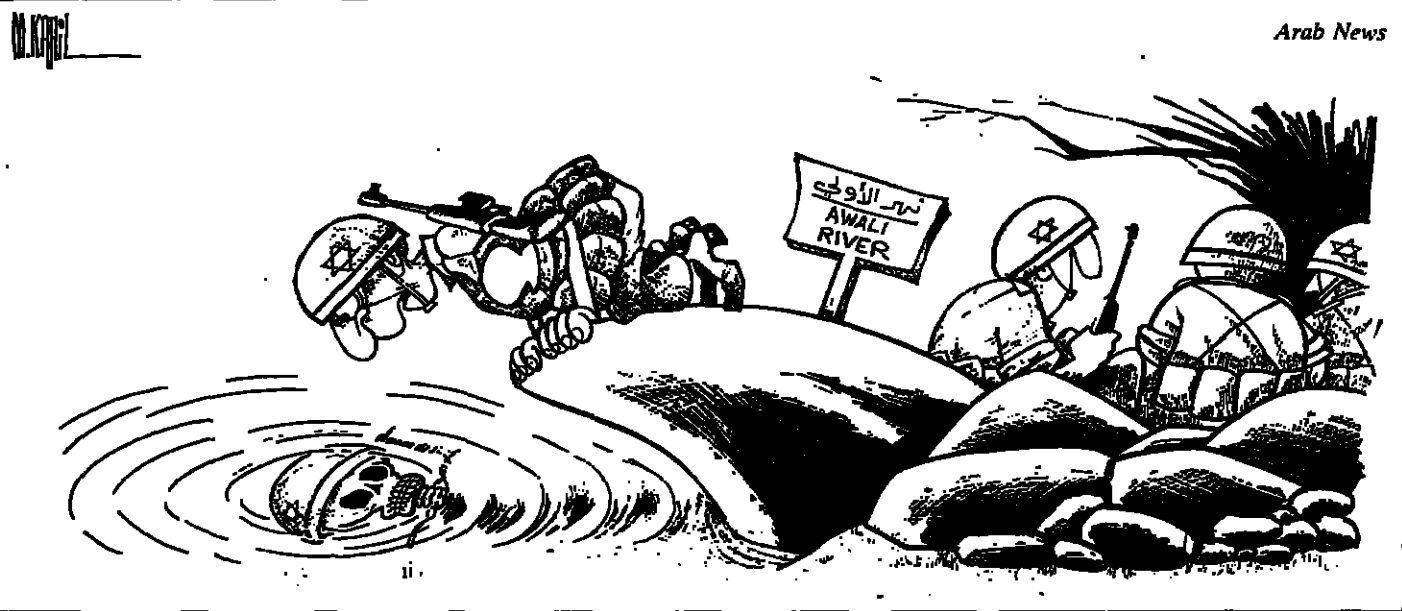
Jersey — after one's internal political base had collapsed?

Again, the reality in the Middle East is slightly different from the American official version. The trend of the past decade has been a gradual disengagement by many Arab states from the close military, political and economic ties that once bound them almost exclusively to the United States.

Jordan is an example of this trend. So is Egypt. So are Kuwait and Morocco. Those Arab political leaderships who run to Mr. McFarlane for help in a period of trouble must have nowhere else to turn, least of all to their own people. For one's own people, in the end, are the only lasting source of security and meaningful sovereignty.

The United States has shown us yet again that it discounts the Arabs as unimportant political actors, to be insulted, ignored, taken for granted and humiliated with impunity. The Arabs respond with a strange masochism, decrying the American whipping, but coming back for more, time and again.

Whom does one blame: The United States or the Arabs? The vulgar torturer, or the sad victim who brings his own chains to the regular torture sessions, crying out with every lash of the whip, but repeatedly bending over for more of the same?



And fortune smiled on Dr. Marwan

By Tony Walker

CAIRO — Nowhere are the fortunes of the mysterious Egyptian businessman, Dr. Ashraf Marwan, who recently sold his stake in Fleet Holdings, publisher of the Daily Express, being watched more closely than in Egypt itself.

Dr. Marwan occupies a special place in Egyptian affairs by virtue of his marriage to the second daughter of the late Gamal Abdul Nasser, father of the Egyptian revolution. Since Dr. Marwan became the subject of Fleet Street curiosity he has enjoyed an extensive, if not entirely favourable press, in his own country.

Egyptian newspapers have focussed on how Dr. Marwan came by his considerable fortune, built up during the 1970s when he was one of President Sadat's most trusted lieutenants and head of the Arab Organisation for Industry, a joint venture between several Arab states for the purchase and manufacture of military equipment.

Dr. Marwan first came to public prominence in Egypt in the mid 1960s when he married Mona Nasser and soon after joined President Nasser's staff where, it is said, he was a relatively junior, if

well-connected official, assisting in information and intelligence work.

It was after President Nasser's death in 1970, that Dr. Marwan's career began its most spectacular ascent to power and great wealth.

Dr. Marwan was personally close to the late President Anwar Sadat and for a time was his personal adviser, acting as an emissary for the president in the Arab World and dealing with information and intelligence work. He was a particular favourite of Mrs. Jihan Sadat.

There is little doubt that during the early to mid-1970s, Dr. Marwan exerted considerable influence in President Sadat's somewhat free-wheeling administration, so much so that he began to be referred to in Cairo society as a "miracle child" because of the prominence he had achieved in his late twenties.

For President Sadat, Dr. Marwan provided a family link with the Nasser era, still widely revered in Egypt. He was also useful, because of his Nasserist background, in dealing with Colonel Muammar Qadhafi's difficult regime in Libya. Dr. Marwan was and probably still is on cordial terms with prominent figures in the Libyan



Dr. Ashraf Marwan

government. He was also particularly close to the influential Saudi businessman Kamal Adham, brother-in-law of the late King Feisal and royal adviser to the Saudi court until 1979. Kamal Adham was the architect of Saudi Arabia's entente with Egypt in the early 1970s.

Dr. Marwan, apart from his Fleet stake, sold for an undisclosed sum a recent share price, has interests in the House of Fraser stores group, property and

hotels on the Continent and the Turkish-owned conglomerate, Polly Peck, among other ventures. He has assessed his personal fortune at \$20m.

In Egypt, this is regarded as a modest estimate. Osman Ahmad Osman, head of Arab Contractors, the giant Egyptian engineering group, in his autobiography claimed Dr. Marwan had amassed some \$400m. Dr. Marwan and his wife were prominent, some say flamboyant, figures in Cairo society until the arrival of the more austere Mubarak era in 1981.

Perhaps in anticipation of a change in the political climate, Dr. Marwan in the last years of President Sadat's rule had devoted himself to his business interests in Europe and progressively spent more time away from home.

Soon after President Mubarak came to power after the assassination of President Sadat, the Marwans effectively took up residence in England. Dr. Marwan's business interests in Egypt itself are not thought significant.

Dr. Marwan remains a highly controversial figure in Egypt and it is no surprise to former associates that controversy has followed him to the financial markets of Europe — Financial Times.

Experts say ocean missile race could thwart arms control

By Christopher Hanson
Reuter

LONDON — Washington and Moscow are engaged in a race to base atomic cruise missiles at sea, and defence analysts in Europe fear the contest could do lasting damage to prospects for nuclear arms reductions.

The U.S. began deploying small, radar-eluding Tomahawk nuclear missiles at sea in June and the Pentagon says Moscow has launched a major programme to develop similar weapons.

European defence analysts are concerned that the new missiles will undermine the ability to detect cheating on nuclear arms pacts. Sea-Launched Cruise Missiles (SLCMs) would be easy to conceal, hard to distinguish from conventional navy weapons, and thus very difficult to count in monitoring compliance with a treaty.

Superpower talks on limiting land-based atomic missiles in Europe and longer-range weapons worldwide were suspended by Moscow late last year in protest at NATO missile deployments.

A return to the Geneva conference table soon does not appear promising, but Western diplomats are hopeful that talks will resume ultimately.

Defence analysts are concerned, however, that by the time they do the ocean missile race will have placed severe practical obstacles in the way of an agreement.

The Pentagon wants to build 578 nuclear-armed Tomahawks with a range of about 2,500 kilometres and has already deployed a small number at sea, according to U.S. officials.

Moscow is working on several variants, including one that U.S. officials say will probably be operational this year — the SS-NX-21. It is small enough to be launched from a submarine torpedo tube, as is the Tomahawk.

Western diplomats say. The problem, as Lawrence Freedman, head of war studies at King's College, London told Reuters, is that the new, sea-based weapons, which are about six metres long, could be hidden below the decks of ships or tucked away in submarines.

They would be invisible to spy satellites which can monitor land-based missile sites and nuclear bomber bases to verify treaty compliance. Even the navy vessels which carry SLCMs could prove hard to track.

"Faced with antagonism from hard-line whites who see the reform as too far-reaching, the government must send a signal telling everyone that whites are still very much in control," Mr. Vale said.

The latest eruption has posed fresh problems for a government trying to cope with an economic recession caused by inflation, a fall in exchange rates and the low price of gold which accounts for half of South Africa's earnings.

Fresh economic and potentially political trouble has emerged with the threat by miners to stage South Africa's first-ever legal black strike at five gold mines later this month.

O'Connell, a nuclear war expert at the University of Bradford in England.

"No meaningful verification of an arms pact would be possible," he said. "Deployment of SLCMs would do serious damage to arms control prospects and it could do total damage."

Washington refused to include SLCMs in Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons which Moscow broke off last November after NATO began deploying 464 ground-launched cruise missiles and 108 much faster Pershing-2 atomic rockets.

Retired British Navy Admiral James Eberle, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, told Reuters the SLCM programme would very greatly complicate efforts to negotiate limits on land-based missiles in Europe.

"I can't see the Russians agreeing to take out SS-20 missiles in exchange for reductions in ground-launched cruise missiles if, as you reduce those, you introduce SLCMs," he said.

"The Russians would say, 'Hey, that's cheating,' and in terms of common sense they would have a good case."

An added problem is that the U.S. SLCMs are very similar in design to ground-launched cruise missiles and could easily be modified for land deployment, according to Robert Nurick of the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London.

That would make Moscow suspicious of pledges to remove the land missiles, which threaten targets in the Soviet Union.

Washington has not made clear whether it would be willing to include the SLCMs in any new talks on limiting longer-range strategic nuclear weapons, according to Western diplomats.

The Pentagon has resisted classifying the sea-based cruise missiles as a medium-range "theatre" nuclear weapon or as an intercontinental strategic weapon.

defence analysts say. Mr. Nurick says it has favoured holding the weapons as a reserve force for use in the later stages of a protracted nuclear war.

Critics in the U.S. Congress have questioned whether SLCMs would be of any value once a nuclear exchange had taken place.

A House of Representatives amendment has tied up \$240 million which President Reagan requested for 75 nuclear Tomahawks in 1985. The money would only be released if and when the Soviet Union deploys similar weapons.

U.S. officials say SLCMs, relatively cheap at roughly \$2 million each, could be used flexibly on a wide range of vessels.

They say the programme would complicate the Kremlin's calculations in time of war. Moscow would not know whether a U.S. fleet was threatening a conventional or a nuclear strike.

A more general argument in favour of cruise missiles is that they fly much more slowly than ballistic missiles, would be hard to use in a first strike to knock out enemy missiles before they got off the ground, and thus ease nuclear tensions.

Ustinov still at full gallop

By Ben Dobbin
Associated Press

LONDON — Peter Ustinov, the British actor who spends his time off-stage as writer, linguist, fundraiser, part-time diplomat and all-round entertainer, is still taking on the world at full gallop.

The portly, 63-year-old master of mimicry recently stopped briefly in London to publicise the paperback release of his latest book, "My Russia," a personalised history of the land of his ancestors for which he holds a special affection.

"I give the impression of working terribly hard because a play of mine, a book and a film all came out together," he said in an interview, settling into a sofa at London's Berkeley Hotel.

"It gives the impression that I do nothing but work, which is quite untrue."

"It probably takes me a little longer to reach the door than it did 15 years ago," he added with a chuckle, "but at the moment I can still get there, so I don't think I've particularly slowed down."

While known worldwide for his story-telling and comic roles, at last count Mr. Ustinov had also written 18 plays, directed nine others and a half-dozen operas, wrote eight films and directed and co-produced eight more.

He has reeled off a critically acclaimed autobiography "Dear Me," a book of short stories called "Add a Dash of Pity" and a novel entitled "The Loser."

"My Russia," which Mr. Ustinov hopes to make into a six-part TV series with much of the filming on location in the Soviet Union, brings him back to his favourite talking point — relations between East and West.

"We're told that the Soviet Union is an evil empire. I believe no word of it. I have no evidence for it," he said.

"I don't feel when I'm having lunch in the Soviet Union I'm having lunch at the heart of an evil empire, nor do I feel when I'm at a cocktail party in Washington that a particularly kindly light is being shed on me."

"Arteries are hardening everywhere, and this abrasive tone of international relations is, I find, quite horrifying."

Mr. Ustinov believes that actors, surgeons, scientists can use their professions as "a second nationality" to build links between the West and the Soviet Union.

"I regard people in any profession as by definition almost bridge-builders, not destroyers of bridges. If there's anything I can do to improve relations instead of making them more awkward than they already are, I will certainly take that opportunity."

Mr. Ustinov despises nationalism, a trait he thinks he picked up from his international childhood.

His father was a German journalist, his mother a Russian artist, and he noted in his autobiography that he was conceived in Leningrad, born in London, baptised in a village near Stuttgart and reared under a succession of Cameroonian, Irish and German nurses.

Mr. Ustinov's elephantine figure, variously described as resembling a teddy bear, a giant panda or a Georgian frontage, weighed in at 5.5 kilograms at birth and has stayed with him.

His phenomenal ability at mimicry, for spotting a trait of character, began at the age of two when he surprised his parents with

a passable imitation of a parrot, followed by a series that included then-Prime Minister Lloyd George, Hitler and Mussolini.

Years later, he once spent a solitary hour at home speaking aimlessly into a tape recorder.

When his wife played it back, she heard Sen. Joseph McCarthy, Winston Churchill, a rustic Yorkshireman, a badly played violin, Emperor Hirohito, Charles Boyer, a missionary passing the time of day with a Swahili native, Caruso singing "La Forza del Destino," and a complete soap opera with organ accompaniment.

His 25 film appearances have shown his ability to play a wide range of characters, from French cabbie or one-eyed Egyptian slave to Chinese detective or Italian opera singer.

In his latest film, "Memed My Hawk," he plays Abdi Aga, an illiterate tyrant with pretension of learning.

In the 1960s, Mr. Ustinov won two Oscars, for the role of Batist, owner of the gladiator school in "Spartacus" (1960), and as Arthur Simpson, a small-time English black marketeer in Turkey who gets caught up in a jewel heist in "Topkapi" (1965).

Since the 1960s, he has travelled as a goodwill ambassador for UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, and later became a strong advocate for UNESCO, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

"Because of the irrevocable indiscretions of my ancestors, I've got such mixed blood that my automatic allegiance is towards international organisation, and consequently I feel very much at home there and bear no real malice towards anyone," he said.

Third Jerash Festival-drama The lovers who got cursed by their tribes

By Ahmad Jaber
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — When the Jordan Times editor recommended that I write an article on the Arabic play "Wajh Bimalayeen Al-Uyoun" (A Face with a Million Eyes) presented at the Third Jerash Festival, I gladly welcomed the idea and thought it to be worthwhile.

I immediately thought of a good beginning for the article: a reference to a statement once made by a philosopher to the effect that if one wants to move two steps forward (the Jerash cultural activities), one has to move one step backward (Jerash historical setting).

It never crossed my mind that I was destined to pass through a two-day bureaucratic maze. I actually did pass through it and finally emerged triumphantly carrying my booty, a red badge that qualifies one to enter the gate to the festival site. (A satirist in a Jordanian daily cunningly pointed out that the white badge issued to the elite was like "Aladdin's magic lamp").

With all the frustrations of Kafka's Joseph K. (a character from F. Kafka's book "Trial"), added to the daily frustration from which the ordinary citizen suffers, I could finally manage to attend the play after having obtained a typewritten three-copy permit (c.c. Finance Department). Attending the play was like fleeing the scorching heat to the ardent fire, simply because the "No's" and "Don't's," experienced in the festival office, continued to echo throughout the play.

Lovers tale

Abdul Rahim Omar, the playwright and famous poet, uses the often frequented old Arab tale of



Playwright Abdul Rahim Omar

the two lovers, Na'elah (the female) and Asaf (the male) who came from two different tribes and who dared to unite through marriage their respective tribes; an act which was considered sacrilegious in the eyes of the fundamentalist tribesmen.

Having condemned and cursed the two lovers, the Arab tribes built two ugly statues of the two blasphemous lovers and decreed stoning them as ritual. A courageous Arab, Zuhair Al-Nubani,

volunteered to express publicly his belief in and admiration of the two lovers' cause; that is unity and decisiveness:

*May the hand distorting beauty be paralyzed.
May the hand distorting truth be paralyzed!
Let them witness the rebellion of the brave!*

The man is not blasphemous, but an unconventional believer

who tries to make certain of his religion. The theological institution does not like that of course, and thus conflict between the authority (representing fundamentalist theologians) and the rebel begins:

*Did you throw roses on the cursed statue?
I threw them on the proud head of Asaf.*

The rebel, a pacifist, is not trying to overthrow the system, but to align the march on the correct path.

We are still the same since the beginning of time. Every nation, every individual manufactures their own armour.

He condemns people's preference of the element of safety:

Since people started preferring safety, the persecutor and the whip became guardians of the meaning of dignity.

Melodrama

The playwright ends his play in a melodramatic "Day at Tishreen — the Estate of October" stereotype. The Arabs forget their feuds, grudges and differences in the face of the common enemy, which is exactly what happened in "Day at Tishreen" (a Syrian comedy referring to the October war).

Although the playwright presented a frequented topic, his dramatic versification was grand. I daresay that his poetical ability ranks with Salah Abdul Sabour's "The Tragedy of Al Hallaj." Abdul Rabin Omar devoted his artistic energies to the problem of reviving poetic drama rather than creating new subjects and topics. His departures from ordinary

Arabic speech rhythms and idioms were made possible not only by the mythological subject, but also by the ritualistic overtones. In short, Mr. Omar succeeded only in poetic drama.

Direction techniques

Hani Snoubert, the well-known drama director, did a better job this time than with the play Taghreebat Zareef al-Toul. This time he could move his characters better, although there was a degree of artificiality in the movements and gestures of some. Snoubert succeeded in employing his long experience, the new techniques of decoration and lighting, particularly in the scene where the foreseer appears addressing the two lovers and uses the Roman amphitheatre, the scheme and theme of the event to serve the theme of the play. Snoubert injected his group of amateurs with the experience and expertise of Zuhair Al-Nubani, the famous Jordanian actor.

Although resorting to oration at times, Al-Nubani did help in attracting the audience, who often looked distracted especially at the performance of the Haj rituals.

The performance of the actors playing the roles of the two lovers was relatively good, despite the unsuccessful and yet unacceptable movements of the actress playing the role of Na'elah. Habis Hussein, who played the role of the persecutor was one of the talented actors who easily impressed the audience and attracted their attention.

Considering the various aspects of the play, it does contain some good poetry but fails to elaborate or extend the frequently-explored theme of forbidden love. The potential is there, but remains unexploited to the fullest capacity.

Beware feeding antibiotics to cattle

By Eugene Emery
Reuters

BOSTON — Antibiotics widely given to cattle to encourage their healthy growth have produced potentially deadly mutations of bacteria that can infect humans, according to scientists of the federal Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

A report in the New England Journal of Medicine said a man died and 17 other people became sick because a herd of South Dakota cattle had been fed antibiotics. For years, scientists have warned that the constant presence of antibiotics in animals could encourage the bacteria naturally present in them to develop resistance to the drugs.

The CDC report was seen as a blow against the U.S. cattle industry, which has always argued that the practice was safe because the likelihood of producing a resistant strain that could strike humans was remote.

"The time has come to stop gambling with antibiotics," said Dr. Stuart Levy of the Tufts University School of Medicine in Boston in an editorial accompanying the report.

"Although their use as feed additives had a major role in advancing livestock production in the past, the consequences of this practice are now too evident to overlook," he said.

The 30-year-old practice of putting small amounts of antibiotics in animal feed to control disease has been a boon to the U.S. livestock industry and pharmaceutical companies. Half the

17 tonnes of antibiotics produced in this country annually are fed to cattle, pigs and poultry.

Since 1970 the Federal Food and Drug Administration has tried to restrict the practice. But each time Congress has blocked the attempt, accepting the industry's argument that there is no solid evidence to back up scientists' fears.

Dr. Scott Holmberg and his colleagues at the CDC in Atlanta say they now have that evidence.

The drug-resistant illness surfaced on Dec. 13, 1982, when a 29-year-old South Dakota woman and her three-year-old daughter became severely ill after eating hamburger.

When they were admitted to hospital, doctors found they were suffering from salmonella, a type of bacteria responsible for food poisoning.

Inside the bacteria, CDC investigators later identified a tiny ring of genetic material that made the bacteria immune to antibiotics.

The ring enabled investigators to track the bacteria across six states and eventually pinpoint the dairy herd owner who had helped create the resistant strain by feeding small amounts of antibiotics to his cattle.

Fourteen days after the mother and daughter became ill, a 69-year-old patient in that hospital also developed the disease, apparently from equipment used to test the mother. He died 13 days later.

Before the investigators caught up, more animals from the infected herd were taken to south

west Minnesota, sold and slaughtered. The meat was shipped to north east Nebraska and processed two days later. On Jan. 11 it was sent to a meat broker in eastern Minnesota and sold as hamburger.

Over the next month, 10 more people developed the disease in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. Six had to be admitted to hospital.

Two other cases surfaced in North Dakota and Iowa in early February.

In its investigation, the CDC discovered that just before becoming sick 12 of the victims had been taking antibiotics themselves, sometimes without a doctor's permission.

Dr. Holmberg and his colleagues said that by taking the antibiotics the people killed off the harmless bacteria that normally populate their bodies. That in turn permitted the resistant strains to thrive.

In one such case the owner of a dairy herd, who had been taking an antibiotic, developed the disease. Tests later showed that his cattle carried bacteria with the tell-tale piece of genetic material.

Two months later the owner's son, who had not been taking antibiotics, became ill. The last reported case occurred in May last year when the son of one of the Minnesota victims developed the disease.

Dr. Holmberg and his colleagues said there might have been many more unreported cases because 18,000 kilograms of potentially contaminated meat were distributed in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

Taking the press into the 1990s

Atex, a major U.S. hardware maker, is developing a computer system that will simplify printing arrangements for newspapers and magazines and revolutionise the publishing industry. Peter Marsh reports.

LONDON — Atex of the U.S., one of the leading suppliers of computerised hardware for the publishing industry, has provided a vision of how the newspapers and magazines of the 1990s may operate.

A single computer system would contain data about all the material to be printed on each page of the newspaper — graphics, pictures and advertising copy together with text.

Journalists and people from the newspaper's advertising department would insert information into the system with terminals, each comprising a keyboard and screen. Other workers would arrange the material into the correct format using their own computer hardware.

The computer system, which Atex calls a "production node," would drive a laser machine that translates impressions of words and illustrations directly to a photographic chemical coated on a printing plate. After development and etching, a negative image of a page would appear on the plate, made from metal or plastic, which would then pass to the con-

ventional printing stage.

The computer system would simplify the arrangements in even the most technically innovative of today's newspapers and magazines. In these, a computer contains data simply about text. It controls a laser that "prints" onto photographic film.

Artwork and other illustrations then have to be set manually alongside the film to represent how the final page will look. In a separate process, the material (combining text and illustrations) is photographed and converted into the plate to be used in printing.

Atex wants to demonstrate the production node by the end of next year. It aims to sell systems in 1986.

But to develop the hardware will be difficult. Computers with a huge memory capacity will be needed. Atex says that the information in an average daily newspaper, expressed in computer terms, may add up to 32 billion binary digits.

A still more daunting task is to develop software commands such that workers can easily and quickly either add information to the

system or find out data already stored in the hardware.

Such are the production deadlines for many newspapers and magazines that the system must be able to respond to requests for information very quickly. If, for example, a journalist wants to check, using the screen of his computer terminal, details of text already written by another reporter, he may be dissatisfied with a delay of even one second.

To produce systems that can handle both text and graphics is particularly difficult. Hardware of this kind is essential if the publishing industry is to move to machinery that in one sequence produces printing plates which contain both kinds of information.

Mr. Iain Houghton, of Xenotron (a British rival to Atex in computers for publishing), says that no newspaper or magazine in the world routinely uses hardware that makes printing plates in this way. Instead, text and artwork are transferred onto the plate in two separate processes.

Mr. Houghton, whose company is in Diss, Norfolk, in East Anglia, estimates that half a dozen publishers may occasionally produce a plate in a single process, for a demonstration or for a special ser-

ies of articles. But the technology needed to turn this into a routine part of the publisher's operation has still to be developed.

Atex, owned by Eastman Kodak and based in Boston (with a British subsidiary in Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire), has annual sales of about \$100 million. It has sold hardware to some 360 printing and publishing companies around the world.

A large proportion of the installations comprises typesetting hardware, operated via keyboards either by journalists or printers. Some publishers have found it economic to bypass the use of print workers to set material. Reporters type material on to a screen — other journalists, with similar terminals, put this into the format that is required for the printed page.

In the U.K., Atex has sold a couple of dozen typesetting systems. A 40-terminal system could cost anything between £250,000 (\$330,000) and £1 million, depending on the sophistication of the hardware. In all the British installations but one, the hardware is controlled by printers rather than journalists.

The exception is The Economist of London where journalists set their stories using their own com-

puter equipment. The information is then, however, translated to paper. This is handed to a team of printers who reset the material with near-identical Atex hardware.

In its strategy for the future, Atex is trying to integrate this straightforward "data capture" activity with other parts of the publishing operation.

For example, Atex is testing at newspapers in Frankfurt, Minneapolis and Philadelphia a news layout system. With the equipment, journalists design the appearance of a page of a newspaper or magazine. They can move around (on a facsimile of a printed page that appears on a screen — other journalists, with similar terminals, put this into the format that is required for the printed page).

The company is also developing pagination equipment for classified and display adverts. The hardware sorts out the positions on a page of such adverts, either according to a set programme or as a result of individual instructions by advertising staff.

Atex has installed machinery that automatically positions classified adverts in up to perhaps 30 different categories — Financial Times news feature.

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Arab basketball tournament begins in Amman today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Second Arab Youth Basketball Championship organised jointly by the Jordanian Basketball Federation and the Arab Basketball Federation starts Tuesday evening at Hussein's Youth City's Sports Palace in Amman.

Taking part in the 12-day tournament will be teams from Syria, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Algeria, Lebanon, Iraq and the host team Jordan.

The National youth basketball team has been doing some serious training for the championship by holding a training camp in the United States. Following their return they played several games at home against various local and Arab teams scoring very encouraging results in preparation for the forthcoming championship.

The draw for the tournament will be held Tuesday morning due to the late arrival of two teams.

McEnroe beats Lendl, wins 4th U.S. title

NEW YORK (R) — John McEnroe slid smoothly into top gear to crush Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl 6-3, 6-4, 6-1 and carry off his fourth U.S. Open tennis title.

It was all over in 100 minutes. The 25-year-old American outran and outplayed his arch-rival Sunday with a stunning display of power tennis to further reinforce his world number one ranking.

Lendl simply failed to break the McEnroe machine. The fiery New Yorker, his court manners impeccable for the occasion, never dropped his service. He broke Lendl's serve once in each of the first two sets and twice in the third set.

The 24-year-old Czechoslovak, the tournament's second seed, walked away from the rout, his third consecutive defeat in the open final, and told reporters: "Without breaking the guy, you're not going to win."

McEnroe wrapped up the last set in 26 minutes, systematically destroying all Lendl's efforts to stop the rot. It was sweet revenge for his five set defeat by Lendl in their last meeting at the French Open final in Paris.

McEnroe kept Lendl off balance throughout the match by varying the pace of his groundstrokes and storming forward to the net. His brilliant volleys neutralised the Czechoslovak's big serve and he pounded in eight aces compared with only two from Lendl.

The American, who has now won all but two of his 68 matches this year, including his second Wimbledon title, repeatedly kept the ball away from Lendl's lethal forehand.

The Czechoslovak drilled in 24 forehand winners in beating 15th seeded Australian Pat Cash in a five-set semifinal battle. But he scored only four with the same stroke against McEnroe.

Lendl, who reached breakpoint

only once, in the second game of the second set when he pulled ahead 15-40, was frustrated by his inability to pass the New Yorker with powerful groundstrokes. He drove the ball right at McEnroe at least a dozen times and the American responded with easy volley winners.

McEnroe said afterwards: "When he didn't break me early, he looked discouraged... he certainly didn't play a great match, there's no question about that."

McEnroe's quick and easy win stunned the capacity more than 20,000 at the U.S. National Tennis Centre. But it was an anticlimax after the Lendl-Cash battle and McEnroe's semifinal defeat of Jimmy Connors in a spectacular shot-packed duel.

Early setbacks for team manager Beckenbauer

BONN (R) — Injuries to star striker Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and defensive stalwart Karlheinz Foerster have upset Franz Beckenbauer's preparations for his first match as West Germany's soccer team manager.

Rummenigge, who scored for his new club Inter-Milan in the Italian Cup Sunday, has broken a toe on his right foot and will be out for two weeks. Foerster has an ankle injury.

Both injuries came to light at Monday's opening training session for Wednesday's friendly against Argentina. It was the first session held under Beckenbauer's supervision.

Rummenigge said team doctors had discovered he had broken his toe. He said he hurt his foot in the 40th minute of Inter's 2-0 cup win over Avellino.

Shortly before Rummenigge spoke of his injury, Foerster left the training camp for his Stuttgart home. It was clear his ankle injury would not heal before Wednesday.

Beckenbauer, who succeeded Jupp Derwall as West Germany's team manager following their dismal show in the June European Championship finals, said newcomer Christian Schreier of Bayer Leverkusen was Foerster's replacement.

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Call: 25145, Amman

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TIME

A NEW NYET FROM MOSCOW
WHY HONECKER "REGRETTED"
A SETBACK FOR GERMAN DETENTE (COVER STORY ON HONECKER'S POSTPONEMENT)
WHY BRITAIN'S MINERS STRIKE (POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC ACTION?)
RETURN OF CHERNENKO (SOVIET LEADER REAPPEARS AFTER WEEKS OF ABSENCE)

THE AMRA HOTEL

The Amra Hotel invites applications for the following positions:

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Telephone/Telex Supervisor
Telephone Operator

Applicants must be Jordanian nationals, must speak fluent Arabic and English, and should have past experience in hotel operations.

Persons wishing to apply, should contact the Personnel Manager at the Amra Hotel, 6th Circle, Jabal Amman, between 9:00 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily except Fridays.

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Location: between 3rd and 4th Circles, Jabal Amman
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- One apartment consists of one bedroom.

Central heating and telephones.

Location: Shmeisani, near Birds Garden.

Tel: 41443

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES

The Language Center at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for Speakers of Other Languages will commence on September 22 and will last for 16 weeks. Two programmes will be offered:

- The intensive programme in which classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday-Wednesday. The fee for these courses is JD 100 per term.
- The regular programme in which classes meet 6 hours per week (5:30-7:10 Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday). The fee for these courses is JD 35 per term.

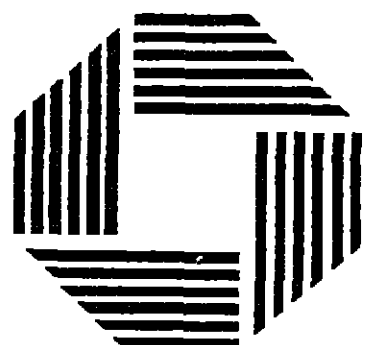
Those interested please call at the Language Centre for registration between 9 and 22 September 1984.

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Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 25155

BEAT STREET (Colour)

3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.

Cinema ZAHARAN

Tel: 23171

THE COMPLICATED DOMINOES

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Cinema OPERA

JAMES BOND 007 IN OCTOPUSSY

(Colour)

Abdall, behind ALIA offices

Cinema PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

1- DOSH BREMO 2- FIERCE MEN & MONKEY

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

REVOLTING HAWKS "Indian Film" (Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

conomy

Prominent astronomer says Arabsat I will be launched before the end of this year

By Samir Sh. Ghawi

AMMAN — Dr. Farouq Al-Baz, a prominent Egyptian astronomer, said Monday that the Arab communication satellite, Arabsat, will be launched before the end of this year to facilitate communications among Arab countries through an international network, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said in a dispatch from Cairo.

In an interview published Monday in the Egyptian Al-Ahram newspaper, Dr. Baz said that a plan under consideration to set up a special television channel to specialize in broadcasting simplified world scientific data and research. He added that another channel will be used to eliminate illiteracy among 70 million Arabs.

Dr. Baz emphasized that Arabsat I will be launched by a French consortium using Ariane rocket from the African Sahara desert and will be based over Riyadh.

Arabsat II will be launched by an American rocket and will be stationed over Tunis, Dr. Baz added.

Arabsat will cover an area of about 9,000 kilometres and both satellites will be at an altitude of 36,500 kilometres above the Equator at a point facing Riyadh and Tunis.

A third satellite will be launched to cover any malfunctions from the first two satellites and that the cost of launching all three satellites will be around \$400 million, Dr. Baz concluded.

Meanwhile, a report in the Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) this week indicated that the launch date set for November this year will be missed again after being postponed last January.

The project has encountered many delays and problems since 1981 when the three satellites were ordered but the companies concerned say that they are in the final stages of testing the satellites.

MEED said.

One reason for the latest hold-up is the slow progress being made on the scheme's ground sections, according to MEED.

It added that the U.S. administration and Congress were also to be blamed for delaying authorisation to export sophisticated electronics payload for the project.

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Dollar attracts more funds

FRANKFURT (R) — International funds continued to pour into the dollar Monday, but currency dealers shrank from pushing it through the three-mark barrier touched briefly in Asian trading early in the day.

The dollar peaked at 3.0005 marks in Hong Kong, but European operators proved more cautious and the U.S. currency hovered just below the three-mark level for most of the day.

Despite this, the dollar is still trading at its highest against the mark since it was allowed to float freely in March 1973, and at record levels against sterling and the French franc.

The dollar was fixed here at 2.9860 marks, lower only than a 3.15 mark setting on Feb. 9, 1973, when the old system of fixed parities was still in force.

In recent weeks the dollar has set record after record, and Monday it briefly pushed sterling to a new low of \$1.2705, while in Paris the franc was fixed at 9.1650 to the dollar — its fourth consecutive record low.

In Zurich the U.S. currency ended a short trading day just below record peaks at 2.4903 Swiss francs.

To explain the dollar's strength, dealers cite belief that the U.S. will continue to offer better returns on investments since its interest rates are likely to hold firm.

They are also confident that President Reagan's expected reelection in November will offer four more years of economic growth with the main industrial focus on combating inflation.

But economists say the surge defies fundamental economic analysis, overlooking for instance record U.S. trade deficits.

Much of the dollar's present rise is based on chart analysis — the use of past price movements to predict future trends — Citibank economist Mr. Dieter Wermuth said.

"The technical models suggest that once there's a trend you go into it and wait for things to change," he said. The current bullish dollar trend shows no sign of abating, he added.

Dealers are generally not expecting large central bank intervention to brake the dollar's rise.

The Bundesbank apparently made no sales in the open market Monday and sold a relatively modest \$34.8 million at the fixing. But Paris dealers said Bank of France sales Monday morning helped curb the dollar's strength.

Why Israel needs trade pact with U.S.?

By Nancy Dunne

WASHINGTON — U.S. trade policy this week looks more than ever a confused amalgam of wishful free trade thinking and political response to protectionist pressures.

Practically all America's major trade partners went on the attack earlier last week in Geneva over Washington's decision to curb textile imports.

Then there is the case of Israel. A proposed Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Tel Aviv is likely to meet with approval in Congress, where cries for protection are loudest.

However, the legislature, back in session this week for just a month before adjourning for the year, may be too pressed for time to bring the issue to the floor of the House of Representatives.

Its fate may be linked to the renewal of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which gives duty free access to less developed countries' products and seems to be in some trouble this year.

The waning potential of the GSP is one factor prodding Israel towards an FTA.

Even if the programme is given new life, Israel may find its terms less favourable than those currently granted.

Many U.S. industries argue that Israel is no longer a "developing country" which needs special trade treatment.

Israel has already had problems with the GSP.

For instance, Iran ceased exporting liquor to the U.S. after the Shah's overthrow. Israel did not increase its volume, but suddenly found that its share of the U.S. liquor market exceeded 50 per cent. As a result, it lost its duty-free benefits for the product.

While the benefits of a future GSP may be dubious, Israel has much to gain from an FTA.

Many of its agricultural products, textiles, yarns, apparel, pharmaceuticals and chemicals now face duties.

With an agreement in hand, Israel expects to increase its exports to the U.S. by as much as 30 per cent to about \$1.7b (£1.3m) a year.

Mr. Rami Gutt, director-general of the Export Institute of Israel, said that while the country will continue to emphasise high technology exports, there will be a definite upsurge in consumer goods, which at present face high U.S. customs duties.

Israel must also be worried about its European markets, where trade is conducted under an FTA with the EC.

Although that pact will be fully implemented by 1989, Israel could see some of its fruit and vegetable exports displaced by Spanish and Portuguese products before then.

Leaving aside the influence of the Jewish lobby, there is also a widespread awareness in Congress that Israel is uniquely disadvantaged in the international marketplace. The country's military strength rests on a very shaky economic foundation, and its products are boycotted in many Third World markets.

Despite these and Labour's traditional support for the Jewish state, the AFL-CIO has come out against the FTA.

Emphasising that the opposition is in no way anti-Israel, Mr. Stephen Koplan, legislative representative of the AFL-CIO, said the objection was "a positive expression of concern over the health of U.S. industry and the employment of American workers."

Israel officials argue that with an FTA, the U.S. can help Israel and itself at the same time. American exports are substantially more affected by trade barriers than Israeli exports to the U.S.

In 1983, the U.S. imported products worth \$1.3b from Israel, of which about 90 per cent entered duty-free.

Excluding military sales, the U.S. exported products worth \$1.7b to Israel.

U.S. trade officials say an FTA would permit U.S. exports to Israel to compete more effectively with EC products, especially after

1989.

They say U.S. goods have already been losing sales to the Europeans.

Mr. Koplan questioned the mutuality of the pact, arguing that duty-free access to the \$8b Israeli market in no way matches the benefits of "unfettered access to the \$3 trillion (million million) U.S. market."

There is some worry in Congress that by granting an FTA to Israel, the U.S. would be obliged to negotiate similar pacts with other countries.

This would by no means suit the administration, which — in the name of even-handedness — offered an FTA to Egypt and was refused.

The Administration is also asking for authority to negotiate a limited sectoral free trade arrangement with Canada.

Officials say considerable interest has been expressed in trade liberalisation of furniture, forest products, cosmetics, lawnmowers and snowblowers.

However, the House Ways and Means Committee thus far seems inclined to limit negotiating authority to Israel.

"I think for Canadian concerns, I would rather let them make the first move," said Mr. Sam Gibbons, committee chairman.

While for the U.S. and Israel there might be mutual benefits to be gained and no extraordinary risks, this would not apply to labour-intensive less-developed nations.

Over and over, administration officials have assured Congress that Israel will not be in a position to flood the U.S. with low-cost goods.

Israel has offered another carrot to the U.S.-access to Europe through the EC-Israeli FTA.

Mr. Lee Greenberg, director of trade policy for the American-Israel chamber of commerce and industry, talked enthusiastically of the atmosphere which would be created for further joint ventures which would allow the U.S. "to capture a larger share of the European market."

There are still many problems to be tackled before an FTA could be a reality.

Israel's use of shipping subsidies, as well as inexpensive labour on the kibbutzim will be subject to negotiation. A staging-in schedule for import-sensitive products would have to be arranged.

— Financial Times.

Yamani to visit Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — Saudi Arabia's Petroleum Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani will visit Egypt late this month to coordinate oil policies, Egypt's Oil Minister Abdul Hadi Kandil was quoted Monday as saying.

The visit would be the first by a high-ranking Saudi official to Egypt since it signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Saudi Arabia, along with 16 other Arab countries severed relations with Egypt to protest its peace moves with Israel.

In remarks to the Cairo daily Al-Akhbar, Mr. Kandil said Mr. Yamani's visit would be undertaken within the framework of coordination between the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and Egypt with the aim of finding a way out of the current oil crisis that resulted from reduction in prices and production.

Mr. Kandil said United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Oteiba made a stopover at Cairo airport a month ago to thank Egypt on behalf of OPEC for stabilising its crude oil prices despite the shaky oil market and its refusal to barter oil for other needed goods.

He said current Egyptian production was 960,000 barrels a day. Crude export prices are reviewed monthly by the oil ministry.

Pakistan okays renamed pact with Iran, Turkey

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's military government Monday approved the renaming of a 20-year-old economic pact with Iran and Turkey, which has been revived after a five-year suspension, the official APP news agency reported.

The agency said a meeting of President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq's cabinet agreed to an Iranian proposal to rename the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) as Regional Economic Cooperation (REC) and downgrade its ministerial council of foreign ministers to a council of lower-level economic coordination officials.

It gave no reasons for the changes.

RCD, devoted to economic cooperation among the three countries, was formed in 1964 but had remained suspended after the 1979 Islamic revolution in Iran. It was revived earlier this year.

It was not immediately known here if Turkey had also agreed to the Iranian-proposed changes.

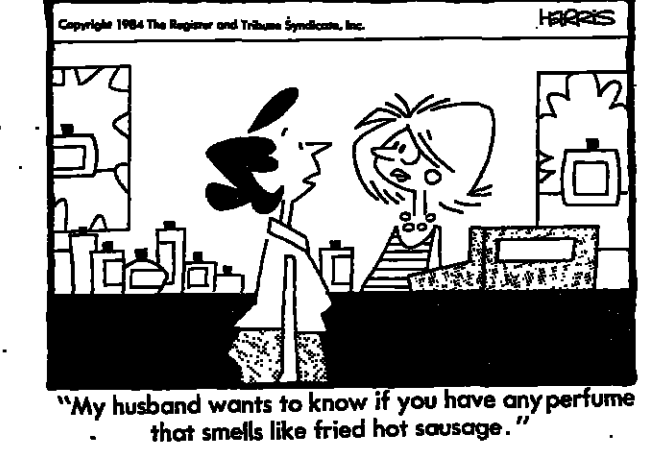
LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2737/45	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3174/77	Canadian dollars
	2.9860/70	West German marks
	3.3695/3705	Dutch guilders
	2.4850/60	Swiss francs
	60.15/18	Belgian francs
	9.1625/75	French francs
	1840.75/1841.75	Italian lire
	245.25/35	Japanese yen
	8.5075/5125	Swedish crowns
	8.4800/50	Norwegian crowns
	10.8295/8345	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	339.00/339.50	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"My husband wants to know if you have any perfume that smells like fried hot sausage."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HUBYS

RASCY

NAHDDE

RICOTE

WHAT HE APPARENTLY TOOK IN ORDER TO LEARN TO DRIVE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

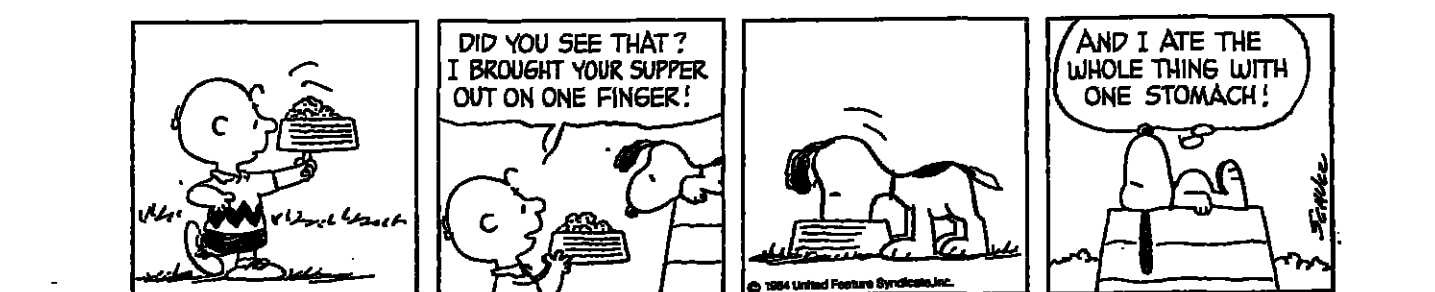
Answer: A "LYING DOWN"

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUIDE WOVEN ENTITY CLOVEN

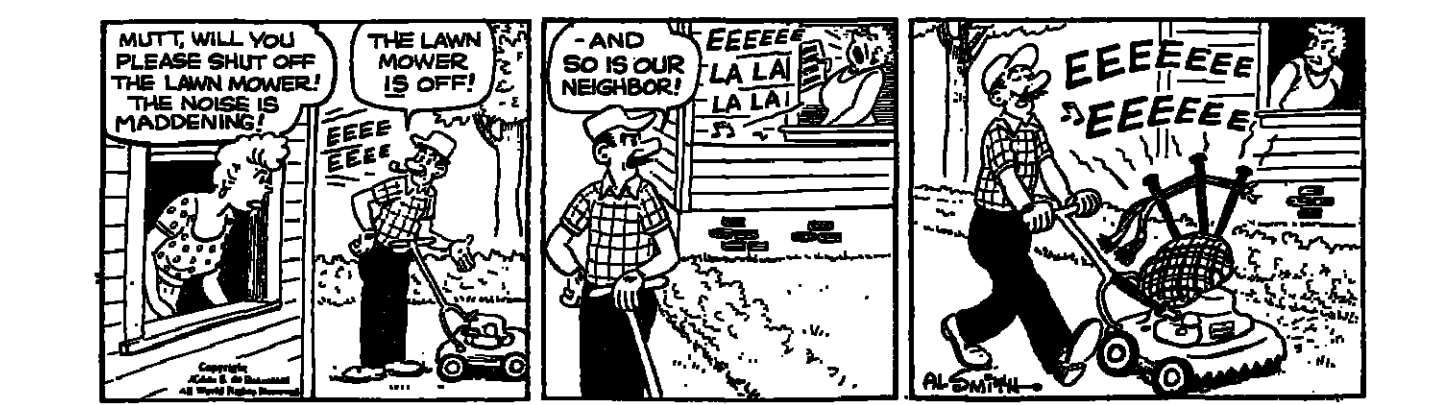
Answer: "My husband found a new position —"

"LYING DOWN"

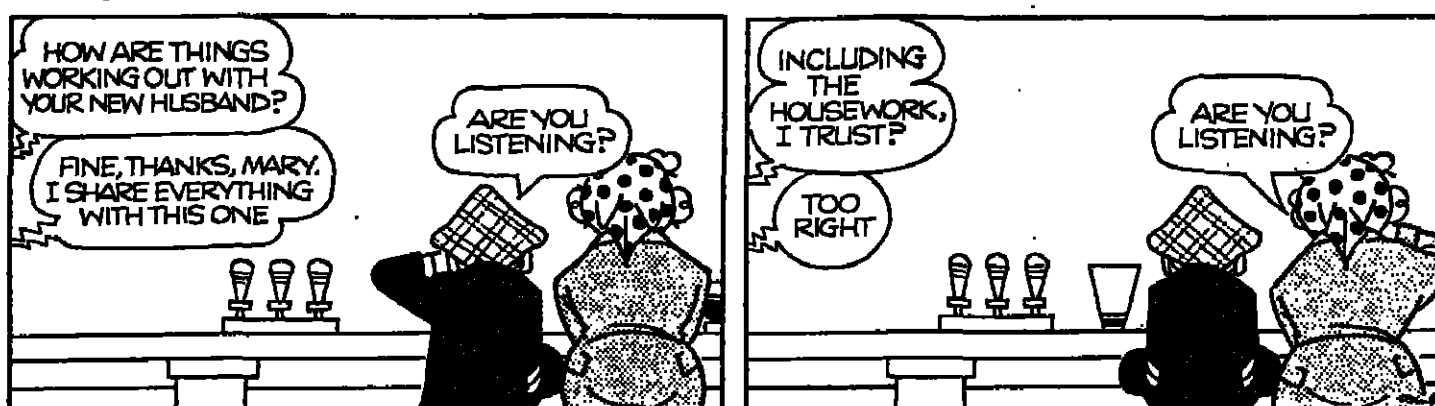
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Riyadh devalues riyal

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia devalued its currency slightly Monday and foreign exchange dealers said the move was forced by the soaring international value of the U.S. dollar.

The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) told banks it would adjust from Monday the parity of the riyal to 3.54 to the dollar from 3.53.

The move, which came as Saudi banks reopened after a week-long religious holiday, was the second devaluation in the month.

On Aug. 12, the riyal was devalued to 3.53 to the dollar from 3.51. The parity announced by SAMA is the rate at which it is willing to sell dollars to commercial banks in the kingdom.

A senior dealer in Bahrain commented on the devaluation saying: "There is no incentive to cut out long dollar positions now. The way the dollar's going, we could easily have another devaluation."

"Even if the dollar sees a bit of a correction now, the feeling is that it's going higher," he added.

Dealers estimated that many banks in Bahrain were well-positioned to profit from a devaluation.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day is not good for making loans or taking risks of any kind, but you soon find a whole new influence which gives you an opportunity to branch out in new expression.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't try to push your ideas in the morning, and try to complete jobs you have started; then you can later pioneer into new directions.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be sure you do not disturb the status quo in the morning, and then after lunch you can forge ahead into new channels.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Separate friends from figures in the morning, and later you can be with them for exchange of ideas and pleasure as well.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Study your civic duties and handle them well without involving a jealous partner and all will go well with you.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You have some plan in mind in the morning that is fine, so carry through with it and forget boring tasks.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Good day to incorporate new methods into your work and other activities and get better results with them.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Know what it is that partners want from you and don't let family affairs take up your valuable time.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get busy at the work you have promised to do and get it done before you meet with your friends for fun.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Arrange to get into entertainments that are different and not so costly as the usual ones.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you want to get your abode more as you want it to be, you may have to compromise some with kin.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You could lose out in profitable duties if you stay home and fuss over something you can do nothing about.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put ideas across to others that can add considerably to present assets, but don't be extravagant in finding amusement.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be a born pioneer and quite different from most other children, and will want to delve into all sorts of things early in life, so give a good deal of attention so that the energies are directed in right directions. Teach to complete whatever has been started.

THE Daily Crossword

by Louis Sabin

ACROSS

1 Quick

6 Judicial proceedings

10 Easy pace

14 Where Plato shopped

15 Songbird

16 Patriot turned spy

17 Casaba

18 Carl Lewis feats

20 Sledge head

21 Nerd

22 Telescope parts

23 Cello's kin

25 Forte of 63A

27 Coe or Marse

30 Fix a seam

34 "— Are My Lucky Star"

35 Poker action

36 First ROK president

37 Crony

38 Ger. composer Franz

39 Wallace or Ayres

42 Planet

43 "— acts

45 Villy

47 Cravat

48 Jesse Owens has three

50 Sports info source

52 "We hold — truths—"

54 Near Island

55 Sell to the consumer

58 Author Josephine

60 Above

63 100-meter competitors

65 Cord fiber

66 Lode line

67 Indicator

68 Filch

69 Corral

70 Unclothed

71 Coat with an alloy

DOWN

1 Stadium route

2 Author James

3 18-foot leaps

4 Using sarcasm

5 McGraw

6 Leather borer

7 — a bear (frate)

8 Gymnastic perfection

9 Acute or obtuse

10 Stamped

11 L.A. eleven

12 Wine flask

13 Kinski role

19 Taunt

21 1942 Pre-ness winner

24 Gumbo

26 Some students

27 Melville opus

28 Chestnut horses

29 Gaea's children

31 Field athlete

32 Spectral

33 Ger. composer

40 Lamb piece

41 Shed tears

44 Keeps

46 Borscht hue

49 Leg area

51 "— of Honey"

53 Singer John

55 Invitation sign-off

56 Olympian's weapon

57 One of three

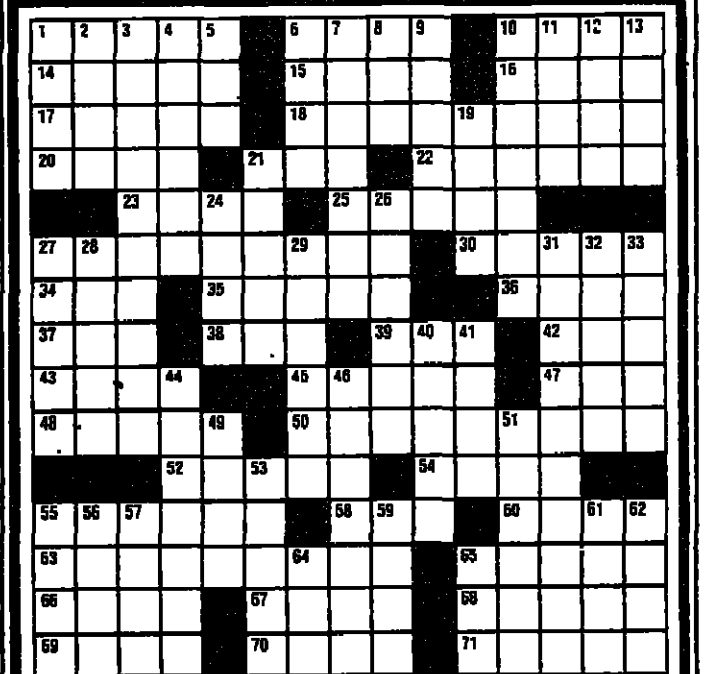
59 Slave of yore

61 Pearl Buck heroine

62 Soccer name

64 Big bird

65 Sensual ending



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